

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 06316 203 4

★
No 9331.0744a3

39-44
1906



GIVEN BY

Mass. Bureau of Statistics of Labor

LABOR BULLETIN

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS

No. 43

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

CONTAINING:

Organization of Trade Schools.	Industrial Information.
Textile Schools in the United States.	Industrial Agreements.
Convention of Labor Bureaus.	Trade Union Notes.
Maternity Aid.	Recent Legal Labor Decisions.
Stone-meal as a Fertilizer.	Excerpts.
Injunctions against Strikes and Lockouts.	Statistical Abstracts.
Trade Union Directory for 1906.	

PUBLISHED BY THE
BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

CHAS. F. PIDGIN, *Chief.*

FRANK H. DROWN, *First Clerk.*

WM. G. GRUNDY, *Second Clerk.*



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1906.

CONTENTS.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS TO BE PURSUED IN ORGANIZING TRADE SCHOOLS, by A. D. Dean,	Page 313-322
TEXTILE SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 323-345	
Law governing their establishment in Massachusetts,	323, 324
Lowell Textile School,*	325-329
New Bedford Textile School,	329-332
Bradford Durfee Textile School,	332-334
Philadelphia Textile School,	334-338
A. French Textile School,	338, 339
Textile School, Clemson College, S. C.,	339, 340
Textile Department of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,	340, 341
Mississippi Textile School,	341, 342
Texas Textile School,	342, 343
Technical Education in Great Britain,	343-345
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIALS OF BU- REAU OF LABOR STATISTICS OF AMERICA, 345-347	
MATERNITY AID, 347-352	
Austria,	348
Belgium,	348
France,	348, 349
Germany,	349, 350
Holland,	350
Hungary,	350
Italy,	350, 351
Rumania,	351, 352
Switzerland,	352
STONE-MEAL AS A FERTILIZER, 352-357	
INJUNCTIONS AGAINST STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 358-363	
INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION, 363-371	
INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS, 371, 372	
TRADE UNION NOTES, 372-374	
RECENT LEGAL LABOR DECISIONS, 375-379	
EXCERPTS RELATING TO LABOR, INDUSTRIAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND GENERAL MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST, 379-384	
STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS, 384-394	
TRADE UNION DIRECTORY FOR 1906, 395-424	

* See correction on page 424.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR BULLETIN.

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION, ISSUED BI-MONTHLY, FROM THE OFFICE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR, ROOMS 250-258, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

VOL. X, No. 5.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

WHOLE No. 43.

Editor: CHAS. F. PIDGIN, *Chief of Bureau.*

Associate Editors: FRANK H. DROWN, HELEN T. MCBRIDE.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS TO BE PURSUED IN ORGAN- IZING TRADE SCHOOLS.

BY A. D. DEAN.*

Much interest is shown at the present time in the trade school question, but as yet few statements have been made regarding the proper principles and methods to be pursued in organizing such schools, although numerous arguments have been advanced to show their economic need. Reference is repeatedly being made to the German schools, upholding them as examples for this country to follow. To proceed on the same lines as Germany appears impractical to those who are familiar with the social customs and form of government of that country. We ought to be inspired by her economic motive in establishing such schools, by her persistence in introducing them in all parts of the kingdom, by the thoroughness with which the instruction is carried on in the various industrial centres; but in America we must solve the problem according to the light as we see it, adapting the trade school to the industrial, social, and political life of our own people.

We already have industrial schools, manual training high schools, and technical colleges. The motive underlying the introduction of these types of educational activities has been to benefit the industries. That they have successfully trained foremen, superintendents, and managers is not to be questioned. Present economic conditions demand another type of school which will have the same general motive except that the specific aim must be to benefit the industries through training skilled workmen. That the industries are in need of trained workmen is unquestioned and that the modern technical schools are not meeting this need is likewise indisputable,

* Special Supervisor, Department of Industrial Education of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

for their avowed purpose is to supply highly efficient engineers, foremen, and managers.

The industrial development of this country has been in the hands of business men who, through their superior executive ability, have forced the technical part of the industry to initiate processes of manufacture which would economize the cost of production. It has been the skill of the manager and inventor urged on by the executive boards of corporations rather than the mechanical skill of the American workmen which has made our industrial system the most efficient in the world to-day. The keenness of the American business man as shown in the application of the principle of the "division of labor" to the study of the cost of production is commanding the admiration of the world. Couple this executive ability of our "captains of industry" with the skill of the American workmen trained in trade schools and this country will continue to lead.

It is time to take a very forward step in the educational world, a time to inaugurate a departure in our educational scheme — the establishment of trade schools which will keep pace with the growth of the industrial system and supply its needs. The school is more the product of the age than its creator. Various types of technical schools have been established after the need of them has long existed. The result of the delay is that present schools are often meeting the industrial needs as they existed at a time when these schools were first agitated. The technical courses in our manual training high schools illustrate the shop processes as they existed 20 years ago. They teach the principles of mechanics involved in machine construction rather than the processes and principles of modern manufacture. Their avowed purpose is to teach the mechanical principles underlying all trades, making the aim purely educational in the broad sense. That they are fulfilling their mission is not to be denied. The trade school is frankly vocational. It is intended to fit a man to earn a living in some specific way.

The term "trade school" should mean an educational institution which teaches the science and art of a trade in the way demanded by the industries and which keeps pace with their growth and development. This term has somehow created much discussion and its advocates have been obliged to defend it more than seems necessary to those who feel this industrial need. The term brings the labor leader to his feet, the school-master rises to a point of educational order, the advocate of the open shop expresses great joy, and finally it forces the student of technical education to study existing schools which typify this economic aim — to compare their courses of study and methods. He concludes that each school stands out by itself — distinct in method although related to each other in regard to general aim.

The question naturally arises: What constitutes a trade school, and what principles underlie the methods of conducting such a school? In the first place it is a *school*. That word involves instruction and under the

interpretation of modern educational thought means instruction through doing. It means doing things in a commercial way directed by technical knowledge while doing. For instance, if in the four brewery trade schools now in this country they make beer in glass test tubes in a chemical laboratory, I should not call it a brewery trade school. If they make beer in vats with no knowledge of the processes involved, I should still say that it was not a trade school in the sense in which a trade school is here defined. Neither of these methods would meet the economic needs of industrial life. They may meet the transient needs but not the permanent needs. The real needs of the brewery industry demand knowledge not only how to make beer, but how to make better beer, how to compete with foreign markets. This involves a study of simple chemistry, markets of the world, means of transportation, etc. Taking an illustration in another industry: A plumbing trade school should not merely train young men to wipe joints, place in position piping and set traps and valves, but should in addition put them in touch with the mechanical principles involved in the various forms of traps, the composition of solder, its melting point, the physical phenomena which make it unite with the lead, etc. The proper teaching in this trade should instruct the young man to read architects' drawings, to sketch rough plans, to run lines on these sketches representing the pipes and fixtures, to figure the cost of jobs, to know the local plumbing regulations as well as to do the mechanical work. Not until this method is pursued can the school be called a trade school in the sense in which the term is here used, as being an institution which teaches the science and art of a trade.

With this thought in mind it is easy to see that there are in this country but few trade schools. There are some so-called trade schools which teach the young men to perform the manual operations. There are many industrial high schools which teach the scientific principles underlying all trades but there are very few schools which treat industrial subjects in a practical, technical, and commercial manner. To make a man think while he is working, to create thought through work, to dignify and advance the trade should be the aim of the ideal trade school.

Attention is called to a few existing types of so-called trade schools. The New York Trade School is one in which various trades, largely building trades, are taught in such a manner as to meet the immediate demands of the industries concerned. The course of study certainly bears none of the earmarks of the pedagogue. The three R's have no place in the school. The element of time and immediate needs is the only consideration. The students, for instance, in the bricklaying class mix the mortar, lay the bricks, point up, allow to set, and tear down the result. It is not considered a part of their business whether the bricks hold by adhesion or cohesion or whether bricks are made with or without straw. The chief aim is to lay bricks and then get a job at union wages. This school is successful in turning out workmen who satisfy the present needs of the bricklaying trade, but the manual intelligence developed in the students is not sufficient

to make them competent to adjust themselves to the newer conditions involved, for instance, in concrete fire-proof construction. One may say that they were trained to be bricklayers and not layers of concrete. The question immediately arises, Where are we to get labor material for this modern form of building construction unless we recruit from a similar trade? The fact that concrete construction is suffering from a lack of skilled workmen is sufficient evidence that men have not been trained in the science as well as in the art of a building trade.

A second type of existing trade school is the Williamson School of Trades. Here the students have academic and shop work. They have social and recreative life. They are boarded, clothed, and instructed without charge. They are indentured for four years. There is a preparatory course in woodworking and mechanical drawing of six months before entering upon one of the five trades taught. The school is in session eight hours a day. Special attention is given to the moral and physical well-being of the students. Free tuition, the indenture system, and academic work are the distinctive features.

A third type is the isolated school which teaches the practical work involved in one trade. Such are the various brewery, horological, printing, and lithographic schools. There are various plumbing, electrical, mining, and steam engineering schools under private enterprise. They succeed in many cases in doing a good deal toward meeting the immediate need of young men who desire to enter a trade. A few are not fulfilling their promises in their alluring advertisements, thus hampering the introduction of genuine trade schools by giving the public the impression that an inefficient workman is the natural output of any trade school.

Having outlined the aim of the trade school and the various types of existing schools which aim to teach trades, it is now proper to consider the definite organization and conduct of such a school. It is necessary first to know what trades are going to be taught, and second, where the school is to be located. It is necessary to have a clientage. This means a study of the field, what trades are most in need of skilled workmen, and what the workmen most need in order to be skilled. This involves expert investigation of a definite locality through interviews with employers and employees, obtaining the needs of each and recording and tabulating these results. The next step is to call together a group of men who have the interests of the locality at heart, representative men of social, financial, and technical standing, also skilled workmen, stating to these men the conditions as recorded on the tabulated cards and letting them draw the conclusions upon which the organization of the school will be based.

There will be a certain spirit which will underlie the basis of these conclusions. It is the spirit of being interested in giving the American youth the opportunity of learning the art and science of a trade. It is the spirit of having a school stand as the third party between the young men who need the instruction and the manufacturer who needs the product. It is a

spirit which caters neither to labor unions on the one hand nor the open shop on the other. It is the spirit which has for its controlling motive the turning out of one product — the skilled workman, capable of advancing the industrial life of the community. To make the ideal anything less is to place it on a plane which means ultimate failure.

The conclusions drawn from such a presentation of the industrial needs of the community will determine the trades which ought to be taught. The study of the local field cannot be over emphasized, for much of the future success of the school depends upon it. It would be extremely unwise to attempt to establish a trade school for teaching the machine trades in a community where the textile industry was the main feature or to start a school for house-framers where steel construction generally prevailed.

The next step will be the definite organization of the school. This topic naturally divides itself into four heads: (1) Place in the scheme of education, (2) Administration, (3) Finances, (4) Courses of study.

In considering the topic under the first heading, one is reminded that as all the recent innovations in our public school system have originally been conducted as private enterprises, so the trade school will probably be made a feature of an educational scheme through the generosity and foresightedness of men of means. The significance of this statement is evident if one recalls the history of the introduction of manual training, cooking, and sewing schools in our cities. Private enterprise first met the need and through a practical demonstration of the value of such training created a public demand for its general introduction. Public opinion is already in favor of trade schools. It is not a question of meeting arguments against such schools that is needed today so much as a practical demonstration of how they can best be introduced and conducted. It is not so much a question of whether such training will materially benefit the industries as it is of sending out a few young graduates from such schools who can furnish an object lesson in this direction.

The second head deals with the topic of administration. The only vital point here to consider is to have men on the boards of trustees who have a live interest in the success of the school and a working knowledge of the industrial needs of the community from the point of view of the employer and the employee. This can be brought about best by having each trade in the school organized into a separate department directed by its own superintendent and managed by an advisory committee made up of men qualified to advise. The chairman of the advisory committee of each department ought to serve on the general board of trustees. To illustrate the kind of men needed, let us consider the advisory committee of the plumbing department. It ought to be made up of at least three men, one a master plumber or plumbing engineer, one a journeyman-plumber and one a dealer in plumbing supplies.

Under the third head we have finances. The sum of money needed to start the school depends upon the scope proposed. There are certain

fundamental principles to be considered. No matter how small the sum, it ought not all to be invested in buildings and equipment. A trade school cannot be made self-supporting. The very fact that it is a school makes this statement clear. Future endowments and maintenance will come to the various departments through the efforts of the advisory committee who, because of their intimate connection with the school, will know its material needs and can present them to interested trade organizations. They should have the confidence of the community and added equipment will often be given to the school by manufacturers and supply houses. Makers of intricate machinery will often contribute their product because by so doing young men will be trained to operate and repair such machinery and make it the more probable that such labor saving devices will be more generally introduced. When linotype machines were first placed on the market, it was so difficult to find men qualified to operate them that their usefulness was impaired. The school can make much of its own equipment, one department contributing to another in the same school.

Under the fourth head it is proper to consider the methods to be adopted in conducting the instruction in each department. This consideration must necessarily be merely suggestive as no particular courses are mentioned, depending as they do upon the location of the school.

The question immediately arises, What is the age and calibre of the boy who is to be reached by the trade school, in order that the courses of study may be adapted to his needs? There are three classes of boys who will derive special benefit from the training received in such a school. First, the boy who leaves school on reaching the age when he is no longer legally required to attend one. This age limit in many states is fourteen years. Second, the boy who leaves the high school at the end of the first or second year. Third, the ambitious young apprentice of 18 or 20 who is engaged in a trade and feels the need of additional training in order that he may become an efficient mechanic.

That there are a large number of boys in the first class is readily granted if we accept the report of the Massachusetts Commission on Industrial and Technical Education which states that only one sixth of the pupils of the grammar schools in Massachusetts graduate, that one half complete only seven grades and one quarter have only six years of schooling. These boys are too young to be taken into the trades, as manufacturers state that they prefer a boy of 16 or even 18 years of age. The result is that several years in the life of these boys who leave the grammar school at fourteen are spent in employment which does not fit them to become economic units. It is probably true that they are too young to receive the trade instruction which will make them masters at their trade. The course of instruction adapted to their needs will necessarily have to be aimed at fitting them to become efficient apprentices in a trade rather than

efficient master workmen. They will probably not care to spend more than two or three years in the trade school and consequently must be encouraged to return to complete their course either with the students under the third class or else to receive additional instruction in evening trade schools.

It is to the second class that the trade school will largely appeal. There is an appalling number of pupils who drop out of their high school before the end of the second year. It is estimated that no less than one half of the pupils of the high schools of Massachusetts fail to finish the first two years. If a student succeeds in graduating from a Massachusetts grammar school he is likely to enter a high school. Statistics show that 85 per cent of the students enter the high schools. Many enter for no specific reason except to satisfy the ambition of parents and to follow the crowd. The courses of study and freedom from accustomed restraint, novel to them in many respects, fail to reach these pupils who belong to what may be termed the non-student class and they begin to drop out of the school. It is here that the trade school has its greatest value. It affords an opportunity for the boy to step from a one or two year preparatory period in the secondary school into a definite course in vocational training in a trade school. This preparatory training becomes all the more valuable if taken in a manual training high school.

The students under the third class have already received a preparatory training in some branch of the manual arts in the shops in which they work and they return to school life to supplement that apprenticeship, or perhaps only incidental training received in the shops, by a course in the science and art of the trade. There is no reason why all three of these classes of students could not be provided for in one school in a fixed course of study.

The course of study of each school must be thorough in its technique. It must not only avoid turning out unskilled workmen who are supposed to have finished the course of study outlined, but also advise students against entering the industrial life before they have finished the course. Even a short course in a trade school will so increase the efficiency of a boy that he will have many opportunities to enter manufacturing establishments. The temptation is great but it ought to be resisted by the school authorities, for incomplete preparation will bring the school into disfavor. The certificate of the school should be withheld from all who have not completed the course.

The school must turn out its products in a manner which will satisfy the demands of the industry. This involves doing things according to commercial processes. It means that certain commercial elements of time and material consumed in manufacture must be considered. The students ought to have some appreciation of the labor involved in a process in order that they may prepare themselves for the "contract price" system in operation in some shops. In fact the school should initiate and imitate schemes of "works management" in order that the graduate may imme-

diately fit into the economics of shop life. Repair of equipment and building of additional shop accommodations will give the students practical work necessary to illustrate the latter point. The school must not sell its products or endeavor to compete with the open market.

Modern instruction means modern machinery and consequently obsolete machinery will have to go to the junk heap. This is an expensive procedure but an educational institution cannot afford to do less than a manufacturing concern does when it finds that it has machines which are out of date. Makers of machinery and appliances will give liberal discounts to such schools.

Hours and vacations in the school ought to be the same as those in the trades. The school regulations ought to be such as to prepare the students for the industrial life to follow. In fact the school life should be a miniature industrial world in itself. As the progressive manufacturers are paying more attention to the social and physical welfare of their workmen, so the trade school running on an eight or nine hour basis ought to provide "setting up" exercises, baths and gymnasiums, ought to furnish at nominal price hot dinners, and do all it can to relieve the tension of the day's work.

It might be possible to pay the students a small wage on a rising scale for work done in the repair of machinery and buildings, and in that way recognize the moral value which accrues to a young man when he finds that his advancement in his trade is appreciated. There is immense satisfaction to a young man receiving definite compensation for his labor, and in an advancing scale of wages due to increased efficiency.

The relation between the so-called academic work and the practical work must be much closer than exists in any school now organized. This feature needs emphasizing. Reading, writing, correspondence, civics, first aid to the injured, etc., can be taught by special teachers to large groups of students in school rooms. They have the same general aim, regardless of the various trades, and can be taught by any competent teacher. Elementary work in mechanical drawing, bookkeeping, and arithmetic, *i.e.*, fractions, decimals, and square root, can be taught in the class room to large groups, short intensive courses being given by the so-called academic teachers. However, and here is the vital point, each trade demands some special form of expression in mechanical drawing, mathematics, science, and shop accounts, and these subjects should be taught in the shop under the direction of the shop instructor. The pencil and pad should be just as much in evidence as the rule and square. There should be mechanical drawing for the plumbers, machinists, etc. There should be mathematics for the carpenters and bricklayers. There should be "job figuring" for the painter and electrician. This definite relation between the academic and practical has never been worked out in America.

Let me give several illustrations. In pattern making, the young man should know the weight of cast iron per cubic inch, how to estimate the

weight of the casting from the pattern, how to index and store patterns, etc. In plumbing, the young workman should be taught the mechanics of liquids, the melting points of various metals, the estimating of capacity of various geometrical solids, and how to figure the cost of material and labor. In bricklaying he should be taught something of the mathematical principles underlying the various forms of arches, the estimating of the number of bricks for a given job, the method of firing various types of bricks and the composition of various cements.

There is no one who ought to be more qualified to teach these young mechanics than the competent, practical mechanic. That there would be some difficulty in obtaining such a teacher, I will acknowledge, especially in view of the fact that employers of labor find it almost impossible to obtain competent foremen. No greater argument of the need of trade schools could be advanced than to acknowledge that not even can a few men be found who are competent to be teachers in such a school. The average academic teacher has not received the necessary training to emphasize the applications of science, mathematics, and shop accounts to various trades. That such a method of correlating the academic and manual work would be extremely valuable is beyond question. It would not only make more efficient workmen but tend to place the young man in line for promotion to a foremanship, not only make him a master of his trade but add dignity to it. The dignifying of the trade acts on the moral makeup of the workman. Anything which assists a man in understanding the technical principles of his trade will assist that trade in its material advancement. The industry must develop through the manual intelligence of the workman as well as through the technical knowledge of the engineer.

Throughout all the work the students ought to be taught the economy of materials, tool room methods, "shop kinks," cost accounts, methods of transportation, and markets of the world. Frequent excursions should be made to the various manufacturing establishments.

Leave of absence should be given to the instructors every few years in order that they may work for a year in the commercial shop and keep in touch with the most recent developments of the trade. The teacher ought to know the trade not as it was, but as it is, and as it will be in the near future.

Thorough art instruction must be inculcated in each shop course. The finished product must not only be cheap in price but superior in workmanship, design, and construction. German-made products have good construction, French made have good design, American made are cheap in price. The future demands that American products shall combine all these elements.

The school must remain one which is to benefit the majority who are to be in the industrial ranks. It should never develop into an institute or university. There are a score of existing technical schools which were founded with the distinct purpose of teaching the manual arts. The

wishes of the founders have either been disregarded or misinterpreted. It seems to be the natural desire of officers of administration, trustees, alumni, and students to be associated with a college or university, even if it is of low grade, rather than with a school giving instruction in manual arts.

The school ought not to flood the market even with superior workmen. It ought to adjust itself to the demands of the trades. As monetary institutions endeavor to regulate the circulation of money in order that there may be as equitable adjustment between supply and demand as possible, so the trade-school authorities should study the labor market and turn the resources of the school to the best advantage. It would be easy, for instance, to over-supply the market in the gold beaters' trade, while it is doubtful if the limit would ever be reached in the so-called machine trades, as the demand for men in this line of work is ever increasing.

It might be possible to prepare an agreement between employer and apprentice which would bind both parties to perform certain specific acts. In this way indentured apprentices in the shops might have their term of apprenticeship shortened through taking a year or two in the school. It might also be feasible to co-operate with employers in requesting that they require a short term of apprenticeship after the student has graduated from the school. An apprenticeship indenture as a basis of agreement between the employer, pupil apprentice, and the school of trades might be worked out.

The school authorities ought to follow the career of its graduates for it is on their record that the school will demonstrate its value and a helpful word of advice to the young man or a word of explanation to his employer will often prevent a misunderstanding of the school and its methods. I see no reason why the school and its industries should not co-operate in many little ways which will make easier the road over which every new undertaking has to pass.

It is very essential that the students have a proper attitude toward life and their relations to the world. This means the training of citizenship, training of a conscience which realizes obligations, teaching the principles underlying capital and labor. Economic disturbances through misguided action of labor can be largely avoided by such a training.

In conclusion the school management will require wise direction. It is possible to be tempted to achieve temporary success at the expense of the permanent, to ally its interests with the employers without considering the employees, to furnish strike breakers instead of strike preventers, to make a mechanic instead of a man.

TEXTILE SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Although the Bureau has reviewed both in the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin and in its Annual Reports industrial, technical, trade, and technological education, giving a resumé of the movement in the Commonwealth and an outline of the work done in such institutions by private as well as by public enterprise, no special consideration has been given to the State Textile Schools of the country. A brief description of the textile schools in Massachusetts, and the courses of study pursued therein, were recently presented in a Part of the Annual Report under the caption, "The Apprenticeship System."

This article treats with textile schools not only in this State but in the United States. As is well known, textile education in this country is in the early stages of development while abroad, more particularly in Germany, special schools and educational departments for instruction in the textile industry had their inception in the eighteenth century.

Massachusetts is the only State that has provided for the erection and maintenance of textile schools for the exclusive purpose of giving textile education. In other States, although sometimes in a separate building, the textile school is departmental to another institution. The general law (Chapter 475, Acts of 1895) under which the Massachusetts schools were chartered follows:

SECTION 1. In any city of this Commonwealth whose mayor shall, on or before the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, file a certificate with the commissioner of corporations that said city has in operation four hundred and fifty thousand or more spindles, not less than seven nor more than twenty persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, may associate themselves together by an agreement in writing for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a textile school for instruction in the theory and practical art of textile and kindred branches of industry, with authority to take, by gift or purchase, and hold personal and real estate to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars. A copy of said agreement and of the signatures thereto, sworn to by any one of the subscribers, shall be submitted to the governor, and if he shall certify his approval of the associates as suitable for the purposes of their association and of this act, said associates shall, for said purposes, after due and proper organization by the adoption of by-laws and the election of officers, and after filing a certificate of such organization and the certificate of the approval of the governor with the secretary of the Commonwealth, be and remain a corporation, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and obligations of corporations organized for educational purposes under chapter one hundred and fifteen of the Public Statutes. Said corporation shall be known as the Trustees of the Textile School of the place in which it is located, and shall have power to fill all vacancies in their number, however occurring, except as otherwise provided in this act. There shall be only one school incorporated under the provisions of this act in one city.

SECTION 2. Any city in which such a corporation is organized may appropriate and pay to said corporation a sum of money not to exceed, in any case, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and upon the appropriation and payment of said sum or any part thereof by any such city, the mayor and superintendent of schools of such city for the time being, shall be and become members of said corporation, and the mayor and superintendent of schools of such city shall thereafter be members of such corporation.

SECTION 3. Whenever any such city shall appropriate and pay to any such corporation any sum of money, or whenever the trustees or members of any such corporation shall pay into its treas-

ury, for the purposes of the establishment and maintenance of such school, any sum of money, there shall be appropriated and paid to said corporation from the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum of money equal to the total amount thus appropriated and paid; but in no case shall there be paid to any such corporation by the Commonwealth any sum of money exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, and upon the appropriation and payment of any sum of money by the Commonwealth for the purposes of any such school, the governor shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint two persons to be members and trustees of any such corporation for two and four years respectively, and thereafter such persons and their successors by similar appointment shall be and remain members of said corporation. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall fill all vacancies however occurring in the membership created by this section.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 5, 1895.*]

The Lowell Textile School was opened for instruction in 1897, the New Bedford Textile School in 1899, and the Bradford Durfee Textile School, in Fall River, in 1904.

Prior to the establishment of these schools, in 1884, the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art opened a department for technical education in the textile industry, known as the Philadelphia Textile School which has met with marked success. The Textile School of South Carolina, a branch of Clemson College, was opened in 1898; the A. French Textile School, connected with the Georgia School of Technology, was opened in 1899, in which year also was opened the Textile Department of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; the Mississippi Textile School, one of the departments of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, was opened in 1900; while the Texas Textile School, a department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, dates from January, 1905.

These schools are, practically speaking, State institutions, inasmuch as they are all supported by State appropriations supplemented by municipal aid, endowment funds, and students' fees. In Massachusetts, the appropriations are contingent upon a specified amount to be appropriated by the respective cities. Since their establishment up to the present time, the textile schools of Massachusetts have cost the State \$640,740, of which sum \$350,740 has been given to the Lowell Textile School (from 1898 to 1906); \$164,000 to the New Bedford Textile School (from 1898 to 1906); and \$126,000 to the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River (from 1901 to 1906). The money appropriated from the municipalities covering the existence of the schools amounted to \$283,000, Lowell furnishing \$151,000 (besides land for the school); New Bedford, \$50,000; and Fall River, \$82,000.

The per capita cost to the Commonwealth in 1905 of the students, both day and evening, in attendance at the schools during the year follows: Lowell Textile School, \$34; New Bedford Textile School, \$46; and The Bradford Durfee Textile School, \$42. Similar deductions cannot be made for the out-of-State textile schools owing to the fact that financial statements are not kept separate from the institutions of learning of which they form a part.

A brief history of each school follows, also a synopsis of the courses,

and a partial financial exhibit, the information being kindly supplied by the trustees or principals of the schools, either directly, or through their Bulletins or Catalogues.

THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

The Lowell Textile School was established, and is managed, by the Trustees of the Lowell Textile School of Lowell, Massachusetts, "for the purpose of instruction in the theory and practical art of textile and kindred branches of industry," as set forth in the act of incorporation.

The movement for the establishment of the School dates from June 1, 1891, but it was not opened for instruction until February 1, 1897.

The reason and object in establishing the school are set forth in the Bulletin of the schools, as follows:

Not only did the normal progress of the textile industry require such a school, but through the rapid development of the manufacture of the coarser cotton fabrics in the Southern states, a crisis had arrived in the leading industry of New England which could only be met by wider and more thorough application of the sciences and arts for the production of finer and more varied fabrics.

Modeled on the lines of the departments of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, among which is not included textiles, it is now prepared to give thorough instruction in the elements and principles of the sciences and arts applicable to textile and kindred industries and also in their application to the manufacture of all varieties of textile fabrics.

In industrial education the distinction between Trade and Technical Industrial Schools is coming to be understood. The Lowell School belongs to the latter class. Beginning with limited equipment, instruction staff, and means, instruction at first was by Mill or Trade school methods—the pupil was brought directly to the machine, its parts explained to him, and its operation in manufacturing. The curriculum was, however, rapidly extended, department after department opened and equipped, and commodious and well-adapted buildings provided for a permanent home.

Of the incorporators the permanent trustees (limited to 20) are mainly representatives, as president, treasurer, agent, or superintendent, of the management of great textile or textile machine corporations of the Commonwealth, and associated with them are, *ex-officio*, His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Secretary of the State Board of Education, and two trustees appointed for four-year terms by the Governor and Council. Also the Mayor, Superintendent of Schools, the presiding officers of the two branches of the City Council, and a representative of the textile council of the city of Lowell. Last year (1905) the Legislature authorized the graduates of the school to elect two additional trustees, and by an act of this year the number is increased to four for four-year terms. By the terms of the by-laws at least three-fourths of the permanent trustees must be persons "actually engaged in or connected with textile or kindred manufactures."

Lowell is called the "Mother Textile City of America," and in locating the school at this centre a considerable advantage is maintained for the reason that every commercial fibre enters into the products of the great Merrimack Valley Textile district. The practical work of the school is therefore kept closely in touch with the several branches of the industry which are included in the courses of study.

The school was formally opened on January 30, 1897, and the regular classes of the school were opened on February 1, 1897, and have been regularly conducted since that time. The buildings forming the permanent home of the school were dedicated on February 12, 1903.

It is found as time goes on that the graduates of the school must be equipped more thoroughly, and it now seems advisable that all students should enter the Lowell Textile School with a preparatory training which is the equivalent of that afforded by the regular four-year course of a standard high school. Even in such cases it is necessary to include in the curriculum of this school, the branches of General Chemistry, Decorative Art, and Mechanics. These subjects must be taught in a most thorough manner, for upon them depends all the future knowledge pertaining to the great textile industries. It is not the object of the school to train these graduates for professional and scientific work but the principles of science and art are taught with the particular view to their application in industrial and commercial problems. There are many courses, however, which are interesting and profitable to graduates of universities and scientific institutions and special facilities are offered to those who wish to take up special work at this school.

The school is known to possess the best textile machinery that is afforded, it being stated that there is a more varied equipment in this

school than in any other, either at home or abroad, it now being possible to convert the raw stock into the finished fabric within the school.

The buildings are of model mill construction, faced with light brick, with granite and limestone trimmings. The floor space covers about 1,300,500 square feet.

The day classes at the school are especially intended for the instruction of those whose intention it is to enter the business of textile manufacturing in any branch. The courses are sufficiently complete to enable one to start without any previous acquaintance with textile business, while at the same time those who have been engaged at such business and wish to enlarge their knowledge and experience can devote their entire time to study most profitably.

The fee for the day course is \$100 a year for residents of Massachusetts, and \$150 a year for non-residents. Students are obliged to furnish their own books, stationery, tools, etc., and to pay for breakage or damage. The fee includes free admission to any of the evening classes in which there is accommodation, should any day student desire to attend. For all first year students a minimum deposit of \$20 is required to cover the cost of breakage in the chemical laboratory, the unexpended balance to be returned to the student at the end of the year. For all students in second or third year taking Chemistry or Dyeing Laboratories a deposit of \$15 per term will be required, the same conditions being applicable.

Candidates for admission to the day classes will be accepted upon presentation of properly vouched certificate showing the completion of the regular four-year high school course. All other candidates are obliged to pass examinations.

The courses of instruction for the day classes follow:

Course I. — Cotton Manufacturing.

The Cotton Manufacturing Course is designed for students who contemplate a career in the manufacturing industry of cotton fabrics.

FIRST YEAR. — First Term: Elements of mechanism, mechanical drawing, mathematics, hand looms, general chemistry, freehand drawing, decorative art, options — German, Spanish. **Second Term:** Cotton manipulation, textile design and cloth analysis, hand looms, elements of mechanism, trigonometry, general chemistry, textile chemistry, freehand drawing and decorative art, mechanical drawing, and German or Spanish language.

SECOND YEAR. — First Term: Cotton spinning, textile design and cloth analysis, textile chemistry and dyeing, machine drawing, mechanical engineering, and power loom weaving. **Second Term:** Cotton spinning, textile design and cloth analysis, textile chemistry and dyeing, mechanical engineering, elements of electricity, power loom weaving, and machine drawing.

THIRD YEAR. — First Term: Cotton spinning, textile design and cloth analysis, hand looms, power loom weaving, knitting machinery, mill engineering, and electrical engineering. **Second Term:** Cotton spinning, textile design and cloth analysis, thesis, power loom weaving, mill engineering, knitting machinery, and physical laboratory.

Course II. — Wool Manufacturing.

This course is arranged for those who contemplate a career in the manufacture of woolen or worsted fabrics.

FIRST YEAR. — First Term: Elements of mechanism, mechanical drawing, mathematics, hand looms, general chemistry, freehand drawing, decorative art, options — German, Spanish. **Second Term:** Woolen carding and spinning, textile design and cloth analysis, hand looms, elements of mechanism, trigonometry, general chemistry, textile chemistry, freehand drawing and decorative art, mechanical drawing, and German or Spanish language.

SECOND YEAR.—*First Term:* Wool sorting, scouring and spinning, textile design and cloth analysis, textile chemistry and dyeing, machine drawing, mechanical engineering, and power weaving. *Second Term:* Wool sorting, worsted spinning, textile design and cloth analysis, textile chemistry, and dyeing, mechanical engineering, elements of electricity, power loom weaving, and machine drawing.

THIRD YEAR.—*First Term:* Wool sorting, worsted spinning, textile design and cloth analysis, hand looms, power loom weaving, finishing, mill engineering, and electrical engineering. *Second Term:* Worsted spinning, wool sorting, textile design and cloth analysis, thesis, power loom weaving, finishing, mill engineering, and physical laboratory.

Course III. — Textile Design.

This course covers a period of three years, and is planned to meet the demand of young men for a technical training in the general processes of textile manufacturing, but with particular reference to the design and construction of fabrics.

FIRST YEAR.—*First Term:* Elements of mechanism, mechanical drawing, mathematics, hand looms, general chemistry, freehand drawing, decorative art, options—German, Spanish. *Second Term:* Textile design and cloth analysis, elements of mechanism, general chemistry, freehand drawing and decorative art, hand looms, trigonometry, textile chemistry, mechanical drawing, German or Spanish language, and cotton or woollen spinning.

SECOND YEAR.—*First Term:* Textile design and cloth analysis, machine drawing, textile chemistry and dyeing, mechanical engineering (steam, physical measurements, etc.), power loom weaving, and cotton or woollen spinning. *Second Term:* Textile design and cloth analysis, steam engineering, hydraulics, physical measurements, textile chemistry and dyeing, elements of electricity, machine drawing, power loom weaving, and cotton or worsted spinning.

THIRD YEAR.—*First Term:* Textile design and cloth analysis, hand looms, power loom weaving, mill engineering, electrical engineering, finishing, and decorative art. *Second Term:* Textile design and cloth analysis, power loom weaving, decorative art, thesis, mill engineering, finishing, and physical laboratory.

Course IV. — Chemistry and Dyeing.

This course extends through three entire school years, and is especially recommended to those who intend to enter upon any branch of textile coloring, bleaching, or the manufacture or sale of the various dyestuffs and chemicals used in the textile industry.

FIRST YEAR.—*First Term:* Elements of mechanism, mechanical drawing, mathematics, hand looms, general chemistry, freehand drawing, decorative art, options—German, Spanish. *Second Term:* Elementary organic chemistry, textile chemistry, stoichiometry, qualitative analysis, cloth analysis, elements of mechanism, mathematics, mechanical drawing, German, options—freehand drawing, decorative art.

SECOND YEAR.—*First Term:* Advanced organic chemistry, advanced inorganic chemistry, industrial chemistry, textile chemistry and dyeing, dyeing laboratory, mechanics, quantitative analysis, and power loom weaving. *Second Term:* Advanced organic chemistry, advanced inorganic chemistry, textile chemistry and dyeing, quantitative analysis, mechanics, electricity and dyeing laboratory, options—designing, power loom weaving, advanced mathematics.

THIRD YEAR.—*First Term:* Industrial chemistry, advanced textile chemistry and dyeing, dyeing laboratory, physical chemistry, quantitative analysis, electricity and finishing. *Second Term:* Industrial chemistry, physical chemistry, advanced textile chemistry and dyeing, dye testing, quantitative analysis, woolen and worsted finishing, calico printing and cotton finishing, and thesis.

Course V. — Textile Engineering.

This course is designed to equip the student to meet intelligently the engineering problems of the textile industry, as well as to provide him with a knowledge of the processes and machines of its varied branches.

FIRST YEAR.—*First Term:* Elements of mechanism, mechanical drawing, mathematics, hand looms, general chemistry, freehand drawing, decorative art, options—German, Spanish. *Second Term:* Trigonometry, machine drawing, physics, hand looms, freehand drawing, elements of mechanism, chemistry (elementary), design (elements), laboratories (wool or cotton), and German.

SECOND YEAR.—*First Term:* Analytical geometry, machine drawing, properties of saturated steam, steam engines and boilers, power loom weaving, advanced mechanism, applied mechanics, advanced physics, physical measurements, and laboratories (wool or cotton). *Second Term:* Analytical geometry and calculus, machine drawing, steam and hydraulics, physical laboratory, power loom weaving, advanced mechanism with drawing, applied mechanics, electricity, and laboratories (wool and cotton).

THIRD YEAR.—*First Term:* Differential and integral calculus, mill engineering drawing, physical laboratory, mill engineering, power generation and distribution, and applied electricity, and laboratories (wool and cotton). *Second Term:* Differential and integral calculus, power generations and distribution, laboratories (wool and cotton), mill engineering drawing, physical laboratory, and thesis.

For detailed topics of instruction the reader is referred to the Bulletin which covers the subject very minutely, giving the hours devoted to each study.

The evening classes are intended to give instruction to those who are engaged during the day in mills and workshops, to enable them to perfect their knowledge of the branches in which they work, to acquire knowledge of other processes than those in which they are regularly engaged, and to complete in the course of several winters a thorough technical education without interfering with their daily duties.

Evening students have the option of entering for one or more of seven different courses, and arrangements will be made as far as possible for them to take such a section of each course as is suited to the student's daily occupation in the mill.

The courses of instruction offered in the evening are similar to those of the day, but less time is devoted to the machine or laboratory work. The courses in the evening classes follow:

Course I, Cotton Spinning — 2 years; *Course II (a)*, Woolen Spinning — 1 year; *(b)*, Worsted Spinning — 2 years; *Course III*, Designing — 3 years; *Course IV*, Chemistry and Dyeing — 4 years; *Course V (a)*, Cotton Weaving — 1 year; *(b)*, Woolen and Worsted Weaving — 1 year; *(c)*, Dobbies and Jacquard — 1 year; *Course VI*, Mechanics and Electricity — 3 years; *Course VII*, Finishing — 1 year.

The evening classes are free to graduates of the Evening High and Drawing Schools, operatives of the mills and machine shops, and other residents of Lowell. Applicants must present proper credentials or pass entrance examinations. It is obligatory for candidates to be familiar with the English language and the principles of arithmetic.

Free scholarships have not been provided for but provision will be made for applicants for the day courses who have the qualifications for matriculation and are properly vouched for, who furnish satisfactory evidence that they are unable at entrance to meet the charges in whole or in part for tuition.

In 1905 there were 141 day pupils and 588 evening pupils, while in 1906 there were 146 day pupils and 430 evening pupils.

In 1906 the requirement for admission was raised at the opening of the evening courses, demanding a higher standard, principally in the English language, which accounts for the comparatively small number of students.

In 1905 there were 17 graduates and 48 evening pupils who received certificates. As to the grade of pupils attending the day sessions, about 90 per cent are graduates of colleges, high schools, and academies, while a large majority of the others are admitted by examination. The evening sessions are attended mostly by operatives and employees of textile mills. It is stated that the school is equally attended by workingmen's sons and the sons of mill officials and manufacturers.

The school being supported by State appropriations, supplemented by the city appropriation, tuition fees, etc., we give herewith the official statement for the year 1905. From day students there was received the sum of \$11,426; from evening students, \$368; from the State, \$20,000;

from the city, \$8,000; from miscellaneous sources, including deposits against breakages, book supplies, etc., \$10,932, making the total receipts \$51,313. The expenditures during 1905 aggregated \$51,785.

THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.

In accordance with the regulations of the law providing for the establishment of textile schools, New Bedford filed the required certificate with the Commissioner of Corporations before July 1, 1895, but the construction of the building was not actually commenced until the Fall of 1898, the first building being completed in the Summer of 1899. The school was formally opened on October 14, 1899, and instruction commenced on October 16.

The object of the institution can best be learned by quoting from the Bulletin of the school, issued by the Trustees:

The New Bedford Textile School is an institute of textile technology, with especial regard to the manufacture of cotton and subjects allied thereto.

The Act establishing textile schools has been taken advantage of by a corporation consisting of many of the leading manufacturers of New Bedford and other cities, officials of the labor unions of New Bedford, and several of its prominent citizens, the object being to insure the establishment of a school in which the young men of the city who are desirous of being trained for entering the cotton manufacturing industry, in which the mill workers who desire to advance and be promoted in their respective departments, as well as those men who may make New Bedford their temporary residence in order to obtain a thorough cotton mill education, may have every facility to learn the theory as well as have the practice of cotton manufacturing in all its details, from the raw cotton to the finished fabric, and also have instruction in the scientific principles which underlie the construction of the machinery and its operation, and the artistic principles which are involved in the production of desirable and ornamental fabrics.

The communities of manufacturers of the leading European nations now realize that the trade school is a very valuable, if not a supreme, necessity to their business, and textile educational institutions are found in England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Russia in large numbers. They have only been introduced within recent years into the United States, and it is the determination of the Trustees that the New Bedford Textile School shall maintain its reputation in being second to none in its special suitability for teaching the manufacture of cotton textiles.

The school is a spacious brick structure, centrally located. As originally built it contains three stories with a frontage of 64 feet, a depth of 100 feet, and one story annex, 12 x 67, giving a floor area of approximately 20,000 square feet. The school was enlarged in the Fall of 1901 by an addition containing three stories with a basement, a frontage of 40 feet with a depth of 60 feet, which gave the school an additional floor space of approximately 9,600 square feet. In the Spring of 1905 it was decided to further enlarge the school, and an addition was subsequently commenced which has a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 72 feet. This addition, which will be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1906, gives the school an additional floor space of approximately 17,000 square feet, making the entire floor space of the school about 46,000 square feet.

The machinery of the school is absolutely modern and was especially constructed for the school. It is especially designed to afford facilities for all kinds of experimental work, and represents the leading types of machines from the best machine builders in the United States.

Instruction at the New Bedford Textile School is given both in the

day and the evening. The day courses are intended to qualify students to hold positions of responsibility in textile manufacturing and allied establishments.

The fee for tuition in the day classes is \$50 a term or \$100 for the school year to students in the State. To non-resident students the fee is \$75 a term or \$150 for the school year. This fee includes admission to any of the evening classes in which there is accommodation and which day students may desire to attend. Day sessions are principally attended by high school graduates.

Evening instruction, similar to the day courses, on the same machinery and by the same teachers is given for the benefit of workers in local mills and machine shops who cannot spare the time or money for the day course. The instruction in the evening classes is divided into sections so as to give the greatest possible facilities to mill workers to obtain such instruction as they may require. This sectional curriculum is to some extent adopted in the day courses, and is a feature of the school that should commend itself to those men who have a limited period which they can devote to taking a day course of study, so that a man may enter for a period of several months in order to qualify himself in some special branch of the work. This principle is adopted so that a maximum of information on any special subject may be obtained in a minimum of time.

The requisites for those attending the evening classes are that the pupils must be at least 14 years, and must pass an entrance examination in arithmetic and English, or present satisfactory evidence of the necessary qualifications in elementary education. Four evenings a week are devoted to the evening classes, there being no charge for students attending such classes.

Students are required to supply themselves with such books, tools, and materials as are recommended by the school, and must pay for any breakage or damage that they may cause. The cost of the supplies required varies from \$8 to \$15 a year.

Diplomas are given on the satisfactory completion of a course of study extending over the period named in connection with each course, if the student's record is otherwise satisfactory. Students taking special courses, in most cases, are entitled to a certificate if they honorably and satisfactorily complete the course of instruction scheduled.

The following gives a résumé of the courses pursued by the day classes:

Complete Cotton Manufacturing Course—A Three-year Course.

First Year: Yarn calculations, cloth calculations, mechanism, machine design, mechanical drawing, warp preparation, plain weaving, carding practice, elementary designing, general chemistry, and dyeing.

Second Year: Cotton sampling, mixing, picking, carding, drawing frames, roving frames, ring spinning frames, fancy weaving, advanced designing, mechanical drawing, steam boilers, steam engines, hydraulics, qualitative analysis, and dyeing.

Third Year: Combing, twisting, mule spinning, winding, calculations for doubling and drafting, calculations for schedules of machines required, costs and productions, advanced weaving, jacquard designing, mechanical drawing, electrical engineering, mill engineering, quantitative analysis, and dyeing.

Cotton Carding and Spinning Course — A One-year Course.

First Term: Cotton sampling, mixing, picking, mechanical drawing, combing, mechanism, steam boilers, and yarn calculations. *Second Term:* Carding, drawing frames, roving frames, ring spinning frames, mules, warp preparation, cotton sampling, mechanical drawing, and steam engines.

Weaving Course — A One-year Course.

First Term: Plain weaving and fixing, mechanism, yarn and cloth calculations, designing, mechanical drawing, and steam boilers. *Second Term:* Fancy weaving and fixing, designing, warp preparation, mechanical drawing, steam engines, and cloth calculations.

Designing Course — A Two-year Course.

First Year: Yarn calculations, cloth calculations, cloth analysis, designing, plain weaving, hand loom work, and warp preparation. *Second Year:* Advanced analysis, advanced designing, textile coloring, hand loom practice, fancy weaving, and drawing.

Chemistry and Dyeing Course — A Two-year Course.

FIRST YEAR. — *First Term:* General chemistry, qualitative analysis. *Second Term:* Dyeing I, Dyeing II.

SECOND YEAR. — *First Term:* Quantitative analysis, organic chemistry. *Second Term:* Dyeing III, thesis.

The Complete Knitting Course — A Three-year Course.

FIRST YEAR (The Seamless Hosiery Knitting Course). — *First Term:* Winding, rib top and rib leg knitting, yarn calculations, general chemistry, and mechanism. *Second Term:* Seamless hosiery knitting, footing children's stockings, dyeing, finishing hosiery, cotton sampling, and mechanism.

SECOND YEAR (The Latch Needle Underwear Knitting Course). — *First Term:* Winding, circular latch needle — rib cuff and rib border knitting, circular latch needle — rib underwear knitting, circular spring needle — rib underwear knitting, general chemistry, yarn calculations, and mechanism. *Second Term:* Latch needle — balbriggan plain web knitting, sewing machine fixing, dyeing, cutting underwear, finishing underwear, cotton sampling, and mechanism.

THIRD YEAR. — *First Term:* Circular spring needle knitting, circular latch needle sweater knitting, steam engineering, quantitative analysis, and drawing.

There is no separate catalogue for the evening classes of the New Bedford Textile School, the courses corresponding very closely to those given in the day classes. Two evenings a week are devoted to instruction. The courses pursued follow:

Carding, Spinning, and Combing Course — A Two-year Course. Mule Spinning Course — A One-year Course. Ring Spinning Course — One-term Course. Cotton Sampling Course — One-term Course. Spooling, Warping and Slashing Course — One-term Course. Plain Weaving and Fixing Course — One-year Course. Fancy Weaving and Fixing Course — One-year Course. French Class in Weaving and Fixing — One-year Course. Designing Course — Two-year Course.

[A class, meeting one evening a week, has been arranged for those students who have completed the Designing Course and desire to pursue the study of Cloth Analysis.]

Chemistry Course — Two-year Course. Dyeing Course — Two-year Course. Knitting Course — Two-year Course. Mechanical Course — Two-year Course.

[Students taking the Carding, Designing, Chemistry, Dyeing, Knitting, or Mechanical Course are required to have completed the first year's work before enrolling for the second year classes.]

The number of day pupils attending the school in 1905 was 29; the number of evening pupils in 1905 was 363. There were nine day graduates in 1905, while 81 evening pupils received certificates. The 1905 classes were about twice as large as those of 1904.

The financial exhibit of the school shows that in 1905 the sum of \$18,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, \$7,000 by the city of New Bedford (one of the provisions attendant upon the State appropriation), \$2,910 was received from day students, and \$5,856 was received from other sources, making a total amount received in 1905 of \$33,766. The expenditures during the year totalized \$22,942.

The William Firth scholarship at the New Bedford Textile School was established primarily for the benefit of a son of a member or of a deceased member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, furnishing to the recipient of such scholarship, tuition, books and supplies for the course.

The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association offers a medal to be awarded each year by a committee of three members of the Association to the student in the graduating class who shows the greatest proficiency in scholarship.

The great interest which the owners of the local mills take in the welfare of the school and the students is most noticeable and commendable.

THE BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL, FALL RIVER.

The Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River is the third school to be established in the Commonwealth under legislative enactment.

The school building is located on a large lot especially adapted for the purpose, situated in the heart of the city, the lot being the munificent gift to the school of Miss Sarah S. Brayton.

The school is named in honor of Bradford Durfee, who was one of Fall River's earlier manufacturers and foremost citizens, who died in 1843, after a life of great activity and success in building up her manufacturing interests.

The school was opened for students on March 7, 1904. The building which is built expressly for the purpose, is thoroughly equipped with the latest and most improved cotton machinery and has every provision for class rooms, lecture rooms, and laboratories for conducting a successful school. It is the purpose of the trustees to add, as soon as circumstances will permit, machinery for woolen and silk manufacture.

This school is designed to meet the needs of two distinct classes of students; one class being those who wish a preliminary training in the art of manufacturing before entering upon the practical work of the mill; the other being those already at work in the mill, who feel the necessity for a training in the principles of the art and a greater knowledge of all the departments of their chosen vocation.

The by-laws provide that a majority of the trustees shall be persons engaged directly or indirectly in the manufacture of textiles. This secures the services of a board of men of practical training and experience in the business.

The location of the school in the great textile centre of the country must prove of the greatest advantage to the institution. Fall river now operates about three and one-quarter millions of spindles, making almost every variety of cotton goods from print cloths to the finest dress goods. In the manufacture of the finer goods large quantities of silk are used. There are located here 41 corporations, owning 87 mills, representing an investment of over \$50,000,000. There are also other industries closely

allied to the mills, such as establishments for the manufacture of mill supplies, machine shops, a large bleachery and two of the largest print works in the country.

The basement of the school is constructed of a quarry face Fall River granite laid in coursed ashlar; the first story is of six cut Fall River granite laid in courses; the two upper stories are of gray mottled pressed brick with trimmings of Fall River granite, and the main cornice is of copper.

The building is divided by brick party walls into two parts, the administration or school part, and the machinery part; thus preventing the noise of the machinery from disturbing any of the class rooms.

The machinery was largely contributed by machine builders, the equipment being especially adapted for giving thorough instruction in the manufacture of cotton goods from the raw material to the finished fabric.

The entrance requirements for applicants both of the day and evening classes are that students be of good moral character and at least 17 years of age. For day students a certificate of graduation from any high school is sufficient; evening students must satisfy the principal that they can successfully pursue the courses they select. Other applicants will be required to pass examinations in arithmetic and English.

The tuition for day students is \$100 a year for residents of Massachusetts, for non-residents \$150 a year. No charge for tuition is made to evening students who are residents of Fall River; for non-residents, the tuition fee is \$2.50 each term per subject, payable in advance. The school year is divided into two terms. Deposits are required to cover any breakage or damage to school property; any balance is returned at the end of the year.

The following courses of study are offered to day students:

I. General Cotton Manufacturing—A Three-year Course.

This course is arranged for those who wish a general training in all departments of cotton manufacturing.

FIRST YEAR. *Carding and Spinning Department:* Cotton, mixing cotton, pickers, cards, combers, railway heads, drawing frames. *Weaving Department:* Spoolers, warpers, slashers, plain weaving, loom fixing on various makes of plain and automatic looms. *Designing Department:* Elementary designing, cloth analysis, and cloth calculations. *Chemistry and Dyeing Department:* General chemistry. *Mechanical Drawing. Engineering:* Boilers, pumps, valves, etc.

SECOND YEAR. *Carding and Spinning Department:* Fly frames, ring spinning frames, twist-ers. *Weaving Department:* Box and dobby weaving, general loom fixing. *Designing Department:* Cloth construction, cloth analysis, dobby and jacquard designing, card cutting. *Chemistry and Dyeing Department:* Textile fibres, dyeing and bleaching. *Mechanical Drawing. Engineering:* Steam engines.

THIRD YEAR. *Carding and Spinning Department:* Mule spinning, methods of making special and fancy yarns, preparation of yarn for the market, organization, equipment and layouts of machinery for different purposes. *Weaving Department:* Jacquard weaving, harness tying, general loom fixing. *Designing Department:* Cloth analysis, cloth construction, advanced dobby and jacquard designing. *Chemistry and Dyeing Department:* Advanced dyeing, color matching, dye testing. *Mechanical Drawing. Engineering:* Electrical machinery.

II. Designing and Weaving—A Two-year Course.

This course is offered to students who wish to specialize in Designing and Weaving. In addition to these subjects courses in carding and spinning, engineering, and mechanical drawing are included.

FIRST YEAR. *Weaving Department:* Spoolers, warpers, slashers, plain looms, automatic looms, box looms, general loom fixing. *Designing Department:* Elementary designing; designing figures for

plain, satin or fancy ground effects; fancy stripes and check effects; spot effects, etc.; reed, harness and yarn calculations; fabric analysis; fabric structure. *Carding and Spinning Department*: Calculations pertaining to cotton yarn and cotton machinery; practical work in operating the machines. *Engineering*: Boilers, pumps, valves, elementary work on steam engines. *Mechanical Drawing*.

SECOND YEAR. *Weaving Department*: Dobby looms, jacquard looms, harness tying, general loom fixing. *Designing Department*: Advanced dobby designing; designing for extra warp and filling effects; double cloths; lenos; lappets, etc.; jacquard designing; card cutting; color harmony; advanced fabric analysis; advanced fabric structure. *Carding and Spinning Department*: Advanced calculations pertaining to cotton yarn and cotton machinery, practical work in operating the machine. *Engineering*: Advanced work on steam engines, electrical machines. *Mechanical Drawing*.

III. Chemistry and Dyeing—A Two-year Course.

This course is offered to students who wish to specialize in Chemistry and Dyeing. It is adapted to fit young men for responsible positions in bleacheries, dye and print works; with manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, chemicals, and dye stuffs; and for such other places as require the services of a textile or analytical chemist.

First Year. General Chemistry, qualitative analysis, organic chemistry, textile fibres, bleaching, principles of dyeing, mechanical drawing, engineering, fabric analysis and fabric structure, and fabric designing. *Second Year.* Quantitative analysis, industrial preparations, chemistry of dye-stuffs, advanced dyeing and printing, testing of dye products, analysis of dyers' materials, mechanical drawing, and engineering.

The following courses are offered to evening students:

Picker and Card Rooms—Two-year Course. *Ring Spinning, Twisting, and Warp Preparation*—One-year Course. *Mule Spinning*—One-year Course. *Mill Calculations*—One-year Course. *Plain Weaving and Fixing*—One-year Course. *Box and Dobby Fixing*—One-year Course. *Jacquard Weaving and Fixing*—One-year Course. *Designing*—Three-year Course. *General Chemistry*—One-year Course. *Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis*—Two-year Course. *Dyeing*—One-year Course. *Advanced Dyeing*—One-year Course. *Elementary Designing and Cloth Analysis*—One-year Course. *Jacquard Designing*—One-year Course.

The Bradford Durfee Textile School was opened March 7, 1904. It accommodates about 600 day and evening pupils. There were 11 day pupils in 1905 and 419 evening pupils, 44 of the evening pupils receiving certificates. The 1905 classes were larger than the 1904. The school is largely patronized by workingmen and workingmen's sons.

The appropriation received from the State in 1905 was \$18,000; the amount from the city, \$7,000. The total amount received in 1905 from day students was \$855; the total amount received in 1905 from evening students was \$226. (This amount was for the term beginning January. At the opening of the Fall term the fee was discontinued, making it free to residents of Fall River.) The total amount received from all sources in 1905 was \$27,166, the total expenditures being \$22,168.

THE PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE SCHOOL.

The Philadelphia Textile School was opened as a department of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. It has no trustees and no separate existence, except as a part of the older institution. The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art was chartered under legislative act of February 26, 1876. The textile department was not established until 1884. The department of chemistry and dyeing was added to the textile school in 1887. The departments of wool carding and spinning, and cloth finishing were added in 1894, and that of cotton carding and spinning in 1896. The department of worsted yarn manufacturing was opened in 1898.

The aim of the school is to give a technical education in all branches of the textile industry and to fit young men for positions of responsibility in the manufacture and sale of textiles. The development of the textile school was accomplished, in a large measure, through the generous co-operation and support of the most energetic members of the Philadelphia Textile Association, which was formed in 1882.

The school endeavors to make the instruction as practical as possible without losing sight of the fundamental principles. It consists of lectures and class exercises, of individual investigation and experiment, and in the actual production of a great variety of textiles. The equipment of the school is most extensive.

The day school and evening school are entirely separate. The day classes are made up of students who have had practical experience, as well as those who come directly from schools and colleges. A good preliminary education is considered of great advantage to students taking up the textile work. The evening classes are made up of those men engaged in some form of textile work during the day, or in other manufacturing or commercial pursuits.

Applicants are required to pass an examination in the common English branches and arithmetic. The tuition fee for any one of the following day courses is \$150 for a year of 36 weeks: Regular Textile Course; Regular Cotton Course; Regular Wool and Worsted Course; Regular Silk Course; Jacquard Design Course; Yarn Manufacturing Course; and Chemistry, Dyeing, and Printing Course.

Regular Textile Course (Diploma Course).

First Year. — Weave formation; analysis and structure of fabrics; freehand drawing; figured design; color harmony; warp preparation and weaving; jacquard design; chemistry; and cotton yarn manufacture. *Second Year.* — Weave formation; analysis and structure of fabrics; jacquard design and coloring; wool and worsted yarn manufacture; warp preparation and weaving; chemistry; dyeing; and finishing. *Third Year.* — Weave formation; analysis and structure of fabrics; jacquard design and coloring; yarn manufacture; warp preparation and weaving; chemistry; dyeing; and finishing.

Cotton Course.

This course covers a period of two years and has been arranged so as to provide instruction in matters bearing directly on the manufacture of cottons.

First Year. — The subjects of study taken in the first year of this course are the same as those provided for the first year of the regular three-year textile course, with the exception of chemistry, which is elective. Additional time is provided for practical demonstration in cotton-yarn manufacture, so that the student may make a more thorough study of this subject. While following the general lines referred to above, the student confines his attention to the manipulation of yarns and fabrics of cotton. *Second Year.* — Weave formation; analysis and structure of fabrics; jacquard design and coloring; cotton yarn manufacture; plain hosiery knitting; warp preparation and weaving; and chemistry and dyeing.

Wool and Worsted Course.

This course, covering a period of two years, has been planned with the idea of providing for students who intend to engage in some form of the manufacture or the selling of the products of wool.

First Year. — In the first year the students follow the outline given for the first year of the three-year textile course in all but cotton-yarn manufacture, jacquard design and free-hand drawing. Woolen and worsted yarn manufacture is included in this course, while jacquard design and free-hand drawing are omitted, a few lectures being given, however, on the principles of the jacquard machine. The time which the other classes spend on these latter studies is devoted to additional research and practice in yarn manufacture. *Second Year.* — Weave formation; analysis and structure of fabrics; warp preparation and weaving; wool and worsted yarn manufacture; chemistry; dyeing; and finishing.

Silk Course.

This course, which requires two years, is devoted to the study of silk and matters pertaining to its intelligent manufacture. The raw material is considered with its many peculiarities, together with the methods of converting it into forms suitable for wearing. A thorough training is given in the weaves used in silk fabrics, attention being called to the manner in which the various forms of interlacing appear in the goods, etc.

First Year. — In studies of weave formation, color harmony, freehand drawing, figured design, jacquard design, warp preparation and weaving and chemistry, the class follows the outline given for the first year of the three-year textile course, reference being made to silk throughout. Analysis and structure of fabrics. *Second Year.* — Weave formation; analysis and structure of fabrics; jacquard design and coloring; warp preparation and weaving; chemistry; and dyeing.

Jacquard Design Course.

This course, which covers two years, has been provided to meet a growing demand of those who desire instruction relating directly to such necessary knowledge as is required in the production of the various kinds of figured textiles, such as damask, dress goods, draperies, carpets, etc.

First Year. — In the studies of weave formation, analysis and structure of fabrics, color harmony, free-hand drawing, figured design and warp preparation and weaving, the class follows the outline given for the first year of the three-year textile course. Jacquard design. *Second Year.* — Weave formation; analysis and structure of fabrics; jacquard design; and warp preparation and weaving.

Yarn Manufacturing Courses.

Course I. — Wool, Worsted and Cotton. *Course II.* — Wool and Worsted. *Course III.* — Cotton.

Courses in Chemistry, Dyeing and Printing.

The course in Chemistry and Dyeing requires three years and is intended to be an introduction to the practical work of the dyer, and to fit the student to fill the position as chemist in textile establishments. Special attention is paid to the most approved method of color production, and the analysis of chemicals and dyestuffs that are used in textile establishments is taught. The comparative value of dyestuffs and the different methods of determining the same are carefully investigated, and the student is required to attend the lectures and perform laboratory work as well as carry on original research in these lines.

FIRST YEAR. — *First Term:* Chemistry I.; dyeing I.; dyeing II.; dyeing III. *Second Term:* Chemistry II.; dyeing IV.; dyeing V.

SECOND YEAR. — *First Term:* Chemistry IIIa.; chemistry IV.; chemistry V.; chemistry VI. *Second Term:* Chemistry IIIb.; chemistry IV.; chemistry V.; chemistry XIb.; dyeing VII.; dyeing VIII.; chemistry VII.

THIRD YEAR. — *First Term:* Chemistry VII.; chemistry IX.; chemistry XIc.; dyeing IX.; dyeing X.; dyeing XI.; dyeing XII.; chemistry VIII. *Second Term:* Chemistry VII.; chemistry X.; chemistry XIc.; dyeing XII.; dyeing XIII.; dyeing XIV.; dyeing XV.; chemistry VIII.

The evening school covers all branches of general technical instruction and includes as much as possible the line of instruction that is given in the day classes. The fee for either one of the evening school courses is \$15.

The following are the regular courses of the evening school and are recommended as advantageous outlines of study:

Course A.

First Year: Elementary weave formation and fabric structure; elementary warp preparation and weaving; elementary calculations and fabric analysis. *Second Year:* Intermediate calculations and fabric analysis; intermediate weave formation and fabric structure; cotton yarn manufacture. *Third Year:* Cotton yarn manufacture; advanced calculations and fabric analysis; advanced weave formation and fabric structure.

Course B.

First Year: Elementary weave formation and fabric structure; woolen yarn manufacture (carding); elementary jacquard design. *Second Year:* Advanced jacquard design; intermediate weave formation and fabric structure; woolen yarn manufacture (spinning). *Third Year:* Advanced jacquard design; advanced color harmony; advanced weave formation and fabric structure.

Course C.

First Year: Elementary weave formation and fabric structure; elementary warp preparation and weaving; elementary calculations and fabric analysis. *Second Year:* Intermediate calculations and fabric analysis; intermediate weave formation and fabric structure; loom fixing and study of the power loom. *Third Year:* Wool selecting, grading, sorting and blending; advanced calculations and fabric analysis; advanced weave formation and fabric structure.

Course D.

First Year: Elementary weave formation and fabric structure; woolen yarn manufacture (carding); elementary calculations and fabric structure. *Second Year:* Intermediate calculations and fabric analysis; intermediate weave formation and fabric structure; worsted yarn manufacture. *Third Year:* Wool selecting, grading, sorting and blending; advanced calculations and fabric analysis; advanced weave formation and fabric structure.

Course E.

First Year: Elementary weave formation and fabric structure; elementary color harmony; elementary jacquard design. *Second Year:* Advanced jacquard design; intermediate weave formation and fabric structure; jacquard mounting and weaving. *Third Year:* Special jacquard design; advanced color harmony; advanced weave formation and fabric structure.

Course F.

First Year: Elementary formation and fabric structure; elementary color harmony; elementary calculations and fabric analysis. *Second Year:* Intermediate calculations and fabric analysis; intermediate weave formation and fabric structure; elementary Jacquard design. *Third Year:* Advanced Jacquard design; advanced calculations and fabric analysis; advanced weave formation and fabric structure.

Course G.

First Year: Chemistry-laboratory; chemical laboratory; chemical lecture. *Second Year:* Elementary dyeing; elementary dyeing; lecture in elementary dyeing. *Third Year:* Advanced dyeing and testing; advanced dyeing and testing; lecture advanced dyeing and testing.

The requirements for admission to the evening school are that applicants must be at least 17 years of age and be prepared to satisfy the Director of the department that they will advance in any of the classes to which they may be admitted. As we have before stated, the tuition fee for any of the courses outlined is \$15 for the year, an additional charge of \$5 being required to cover breakage and laboratory charges.

Special rates are made for those who desire to take any special study; as for instance, for the exclusive study of weave formation, or for elementary weaving, calculations or fabric analysis, for cotton yarn manufacture or for woolen or worsted yarn manufacture, \$6 a term is asked.

For the year ending June, 1905, the registration of the day classes showed 86 pupils; the evening classes, 168. The graduates from the department were as follows: For the full three-year course, 10; for the two-year course, 22; and for the one-year course, 28; making a total of 60 day graduates, while 17 evening pupils received certificates. The registration for 1905-1906 for the day classes was much larger than in 1904-1905.

The pupils of the day classes, as a general rule, are of college grade, and many are college graduates. The evening classes include pupils of mixed grade, many being workmen of limited education, there also being a fair sprinkling of well-educated men in commercial life. The evening classes are patronized largely by workingmen's sons, while in the day classes may be found many sons of mill officials and manufacturers.

In specifying that the tuition for day students is \$150 for the school year of eight months, and \$15 for evening students for a term of six months, three evenings a week, we may add that there is no additional fee charged for non-resident pupils.

The financial account of the Philadelphia Textile School is not kept separate from that of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, but it is estimated that out of a total annual appropriation from the

State of \$37,500, \$18,750 goes toward the support and maintenance of the Philadelphia Textile School. It is estimated that the entire cost of the maintenance of the department is \$45,000.

In 1905, approximately \$10,000 was received from tuition fees, \$18,750 from the State appropriation, \$7,500 from city appropriation, and \$8,750 from special contributions. Of the \$10,000 received as tuition fees, about \$8,500 was from day pupils and \$1,500 from evening pupils.

THE A. FRENCH TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia.

The A. French Textile School, connected with the Georgia School of Technology, was opened in 1899. In 1897 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the establishment of a textile department provided that \$10,000 additional be appropriated during 1898. Machinery valued at about \$20,000 was contributed to the school, besides \$13,500 in cash. The regular course in textiles, both in theory and practice, began in the Fall of 1899. The school was named for Aaron French of Pittsburg, Pa., who became very much interested in the school in the Summer of 1897, and who donated largely to its support.

The school offers the best possible advantages to those who intend to enter the textile industry. The courses include besides those usually given in textile schools, such as carding, spinning, weaving, designing, and dyeing, extensive courses in mathematics, English, chemistry, physics, mechanism, mechanics, drawing, the strength of materials, the steam engine, electrical work, mill construction, and shop work. The course not only covers the theoretical side of the different subjects but is extremely practical.

With few exceptions the department makes and dyes all the yarn used in the weave room. As the goods are placed on the market and sold, yarn and the cloth produced must be up to mill standards.

The textile building is constructed and fitted up in the best possible manner, the equipment said to be most complete for education in the different branches of cotton manufacture.

The department of carding and spinning, in addition to the spinning department, includes under carding the following courses: Ginning, mixing, the picker room, and carding. Instructions in carding and spinning consist of illustrated lectures, recitations from technical text books, and demonstrations, in addition to the large amount of practical work required in operating, taking apart, erecting, repairing, and caring for the several machines.

In the weaving department no detail is missing to make the course of instruction as complete and valuable as possible. Lectures, recitations, demonstrations, and practice in the large equipment of looms form part of the instruction of weaving in all its branches.

The department of dyeing includes dyeing and bleaching, and experimental dyeing.

In the department of mechanical engineering a special course has been provided in textile mechanics and mill engineering to the end that besides giving thoroughly the different processes of cotton manufacture, a mill man may also understand how to manage the motive power, operation, and general economy of an entire cotton manufacturing plant. The textile engineering course is one of the five engineering courses of the school and is very popular. It is said that the school has one of the best equipped mills in the country.

In order to accommodate to a limited extent those young men who may not have the time to take the full textile course, a two years' course in textiles is given, the class being limited to 24 students.

Applicants for admission to the Georgia School of Technology must be at least 16 years of age, and must be of good moral character. The methods of entering are by examination or certificate.

Regular tuition and fees: Each county in the State is entitled to 15 free scholarships, which are awarded on the ground of excellence in character and preparation, and time of entrance. The amount of tuition charged to the excess of 15 from a county of Georgia is \$25 a year. Residents of other States pay a tuition fee of \$100 a year, in addition to the fees of \$20 and \$5. Every student, of whatever place of residence, pays an annual fee of \$20 to cover contingent expenses. A contingent fee of \$5 is required to cover injury done college buildings or furniture, which sum will be returned to the student on leaving, if not forfeited. Residents of other States are subject to the same requirements, except that the tuition fee for a half year is \$50.

No separate statistics are obtainable for the textile department of the Georgia School of Technology. The school in all its branches had 511 pupils in 1905, there being 30 graduates.

The pupils of the Georgia School of Technology are mostly high school and collegiate. The school is supported by the State and students' fees. The amount of appropriation from the State in 1905 was \$45,000; the total amount received during the year from students was \$17,073. The total amount received from all sources in 1905 was \$65,000, the expenditures about equalling that amount.

TEXTILE SCHOOL, CLEMSON COLLEGE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The school was established by the State Legislature of South Carolina in 1889. The school was opened in 1898. It accommodates 80 pupils. The number of day pupils registered at the school in 1905 was 20. There are no evening courses connected with the school. The day graduates of 1904 numbered 10, six in the four-year course and four in the two-year course.

The pupils to be admitted to the textile school must be at least 18 years of age and have had one year's experience in a mill or enter through regular freshman examinations for the two-year course.

The school is supported from the College Endowment Fund, the Morrill Act, and State Tax on Fertilizers. The tuition fee is \$40. There is no additional fee charged for non-residents, but as the college is overcrowded non-resident students could not be accommodated at any cost. The total amount received and expended in the school in 1905 was \$5,600.

The two-year course and last two years of the four-year course are identical in the theory of carding, spinning, weaving, and designing. More practical work is done in the two-year course.

The college is quite remote in its situation from the mill towns.

TEXTILE DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

Although the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, located at West Raleigh, was created under the laws of North Carolina of 1885 and 1887, the college subsequently opening on October 1, 1889, the Textile Department was not opened until 1899.

There is no separate and distinct textile school, the courses in textile instruction forming one of the regular collegiate departments.

The Textile Department is located in a new building recently erected for its use. The instruction given in this department is in the theory and practice of cotton manufacturing. The building, which is a typical cotton mill, is fully equipped with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing cotton yarns and fabrics from the bale to the finished product. The student is taught the theory of cotton spinning, weaving, designing, and dyeing. In connection with the theory, he learns the practical operation of the cotton machinery used in carrying on the different processes. Further, he learns such essential practical details as enable him to adjust and fix the machinery so as to produce the proper results. As a result of this training, each student produces for himself cotton yarns of different numbers, cotton fabrics of different kinds from his own designs and choice of colors.

The textile building is two-story, brick, 125 x 75 feet, with a basement which is fitted up with a laboratory and class room for instruction in dyeing and with dyeing machinery. The hand and power looms and warp preparation machinery occupy the first floor, while on the second floor are located the carding and spinning machines. The equipment includes the latest types of cotton mill machinery.

There are three textile courses: The four-year course in textile industry, the two-year course in textile industry, and the four-year course in dyeing. The four-year course in textile industry covers the following subjects directly bearing on textiles: In the junior year, carding and spinning.

weaving, textile designing, dyeing, and machine-shop work; while the senior year covers practically the same list of subjects in advanced form. The two-year course in textile industry bearing directly on the subject covers carding and spinning, weaving, textile designing, free-hand drawing, and mechanical drawing.

The general requirements for admission are that applicants must be at least 16 years of age and must bring certificates of good moral character from the school last attended. No separate financial statement is kept of the Textile Department, nor are there separate tuition charges recorded. On entering the college each student pays the same tuition fee, no matter what department he enters. The income of the college is applied without discrimination to supporting its various departments.

There are no evening courses connected with this school. The 1906 classes were considerably larger than the 1905. In 1905 and 1906 the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated from the State. The tuition fee for day students is \$30 a year. No additional charge is made for non-resident students, — as a matter of fact nearly all the students are non-resident.

MISSISSIPPI TEXTILE SCHOOL.

The Mississippi Textile School is one of the three schools of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, located at Starkville. The textile school dates from 1900. The Legislature, realizing the great importance of manufacturing, established at this college a textile school and provided it with the best possible equipment for technical instruction in the practical manufacturing of all varieties of cotton yarn and cloth. American manufacturers of cotton machinery are largely represented in the school's equipment.

Instruction is offered free. The textile school aims to give theoretical instruction and as much practical experience as possible in the operation, repair, and adjustment of machines. The two principal purposes as given for the establishment of the textile school were: First, to supply such technical instruction as all successful cotton manufacturers need as a foundation; and second, to be of every possible assistance in fostering the cotton manufacturing interests of the State. The textile instruction given at the school is entirely in the manufacture of cotton "from the fibre to the fabric." Those who specialize can complete the strictly textile work in two years, but no degree is given for this.

The courses in the textile school have been arranged for two classes of students; those who seek to acquire a general education as well as knowledge of all technical lines, and those who enter with the purpose of making cotton manufacturing a life work. The course for the latter is along textile lines, and is devoted to purely technical work.

A special manufacturing course is divided into three terms. The studies pursued in the first year are yarn manufacture, weaving, design-

ing, and drawing. In the second year the course of instruction includes yarn manufacture, weaving, designing, and mechanical engineering.

There is also a special course in textile chemistry and dyeing which covers two years.

The regular courses follow:

Yarn Manufacture.

This course includes a theoretical and practical study of all the processes and machines used in the manufacture of cotton yarn.

Operation of machines; practical carding and spinning, yarn preparation, warp preparation; practical carding, spinning and warp preparation; theoretical picking, carding and spinning, yarn and warp preparation; theoretical carding and spinning; practical carding and spinning; theoretical carding and spinning; advanced carding and spinning, practical; advanced theoretical carding and spinning; and mill economy.

Weaving.

Hand loom weaving; practical power weaving; advanced practical weaving; and theoretical weaving.

Designing.

Weave construction and fabric structure; weave construction; fabric analysis; and jacquard design.

Dyeing.

Dyeing of textile fabrics, experimental; dyeing of textile fabrics, practical; and calico printing.

The Mississippi Textile School does not provide for evening courses as it is not located where it could be utilized by those practically engaged in textile work. The students attending the school are largely sons of workingmen and farmers.

The Mississippi Textile School was created under the law of March 3, 1900, and was opened in September, 1901. The school accommodates about 600 pupils. There were 16 pupils at the school in 1905, three completing the course.

The school is supported by the State, the sum of \$13,480 being appropriated for the maintenance of the school in 1905, and \$4,588 for equipment.

A registration fee of \$5 is required once in five years. Non-resident students are charged an additional fee of \$30.

The total amount received from all sources in 1905 aggregated \$18,068, the total expenditures being the same as the receipts.

A satisfactory progress of the work is reported, although the attendance at the school in 1905 was the lowest ever recorded. The registration at the beginning of the scholastic year 1906 showed an increase of more than 150 per cent. It is said that the most favorable public sentiment exists toward the school.

TEXAS TEXTILE SCHOOL.

This School is operated as a Department of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. By an Act of the Legislature of 1903 an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the establishment of a Textile School. The Act directed the board of directors "to establish . . . a school or department for instruction in the theory and practical art of

textile and kindred branches of industry whose main purpose shall be to train students in the theory and practice of cotton manufacturing, in all its branches, from the raw cotton to the finished product."

The School, opened in January, 1905, is of modern cotton mill construction and is excellently equipped with machinery of the leading manufacturers throughout the country. Instruction at the school is confined to the manufacture of cotton goods. There are no evening classes, the instruction being limited to day students.

The courses include: Yarn manufacture, weaving, designing, and mill management.

The requirement for admission to the college govern the textile school; the applicants must be at least 16 years of age and be of good moral character. Applicants are admitted either by examination, or diploma from an affiliated school, or on special approval.

The expenses for the session (extending from September to June) totalize \$155, including \$137 for maintenance, \$8 for medical fee, and \$5 each for trust fund and incidental fees.

The students attending the Texas Textile School in 1905 numbered 12, including about equally workingmen's sons and sons of mill officials and manufacturers. The 1906 class was larger.

The State appropriation in 1905 was \$20,000; about \$15,000 was received in donations of machinery.

A wide difference of opinion seems to prevail as to the necessity and value of textile schools, as well as trade schools. Those who have made a study of the subject contend that under modern industrial conditions textile schools are necessary in order to prepare the youth to better develop the large cotton manufacturing enterprises of the country which are constantly increasing, especially in the South.

Theoretical knowledge along with practical experience and work in the mills render effective and competent mill workers who can do much toward improving the condition of textile manufacturing. The graduates of the textile schools, judging from the latest catalogues, most of which append the names of the pupils and the positions they are now filling, have met with much success in procuring good positions.

The curriculum of the schools giving instruction along the same lines varies comparatively little. In some schools the instruction is confined wholly to cotton manufacturing "from the raw cotton to the finished fabric," while in others the field is broader and includes wool and silk manufacturing.

In England, recent discussion as to the value of textile technical education brought forth the disclosure that a strong prejudice exists among English manufacturers against the textile school graduate. The February Bulletin of the Lowell Textile School touches upon this subject and reprints a paper upon "Technical Education in Great Britain" as follows:

The Proper Sequence.

With the approach of Commencement Day the graduate of the high school or academy is asking the question, "Shall I continue my education for three or four years or shall I go to work?" Some who have chosen the first alternative are debating between college and technical school. Probably some have decided this question a year or two before the date of graduation and have, assisted by the advice of their parents or friends, considered the relative advantages of both. In many cases the parents decide for the son and where the financial circumstances are meagre and every expense must be considered, or where the parent has sufficient influence to place his son in a desirable position, the problem of the advisability of first sending the son to school and then finding a position for him, or allowing him first to work in some minor position of his chosen field in order to better appreciate the theoretical training to be taken up later, presents itself for definite decision. Out of this question have grown two theories regarding the proper sequence of training for a young man who contemplates an engineering, mill, or shop career. The first advocates several years of practical experience that the apprentice may appreciate the problems in the commercial world and at once recognize the application of some fundamental principle when studied later in school. The second is the converse of the first. It is the plan usually followed in this country and is supported by the best students and writers of educational methods. In general, England supports the first theory, while Germany and America are advocates of the second.

The "Electrical World and Engineer" in a recent issue has commented upon a report of Prof. W. Ripper to the Association of Technical Institutions upon the subject, "On the Best Method of Arranging the Period of College and Workshop Training for Technical Day Students," and believing that the criticism of the report has value to all young men considering a technical career, we reprint it with the consent of the above mentioned publishers.

Technical Education in Great Britain.

The present status of technical education in Great Britain is illustrated in a report on the subject by Prof. W. Ripper, of the Technical Department of the Sheffield University, recently made at the annual meeting of the Association of Technical Institutions. It appears that British employers, as a rule, have no use for the technical graduate, and Prof. Ripper states that he knows of students who, when applying for an appointment, have feared to mention that they had been trained in a technical institution. Formerly a similar condition existed in this country, but fortunately was uprooted half a generation ago. Doubtless the inchoate condition of technical educational methods in Great Britain is largely responsible for the position of employers. While technical schools, so-called, are not lacking, their number being more than 100, it is astonishing to find that the faculty in the majority of these schools consists of only four members or less.

The clue to the present unsatisfactory condition appears to be given in the report of Prof. Ripper, the title of which is "On the Best Method of Arranging the Period of College and Workshop Training for Technical Day Students." This discusses the question whether the student should enter the workshop first, and afterwards proceed to the technical college; whether he should enter the technical college direct from school, and after his course proceed to the works; or whether he should follow the works training and college training concurrently, by alternating attendance of six summer months in the works and six winter months at the college. It would thus appear that the methods of technical training which were discarded a score or more years ago in this country and in Germany still hold full sway in Great Britain.

In support of its conclusions, the report lays down the principle that the principal qualities required of a successful engineer are the qualities acquired in the workshop, the qualities acquired as a student being of secondary importance to the practical. In striking contrast is the broad American and German view, that the function of the technical school is to train the mental faculties and impart the great body of scientific and technical principles upon which a given branch of engineering reposes; and that the educational period should precede the period of application, and not be curtailed by an intermixture of practical work apt to be of little or no value to the graduate starting on his work-a-day career. Early experience in technical education in this country taught that whether a graduate had a maximum or minimum of practical instruction during his college career, he had to begin at the bottom of the ladder upon graduation; that but a small fraction of his school-day practical training applied directly to any particular line of work in which he might after graduation enter, and even this fraction would partly or wholly have to be unlearned as not in accordance with the practice of his employer; in short, that under any educational circumstances the graduate was accepted only as raw material and that a period of apprenticeship of several years in direct contact with practical work was necessary for his adjustment to the particular industrial conditions of his field of work, and for the attainment of the balanced judgment which is the most essential qualification of the engineer.

The report does not discuss technical education in any of its broader aspects, and concludes that each of the three systems above noted has its advantages as follows:

1. The student who has been in the works first brings to his college work a knowledge of practical facts which enable him to appreciate to the full the value of his technical lectures. Many of the points raised in the technical lectures are of little meaning or interest to the student who has never previously been in the works.

2. The youth is generally much more certain of his college training if he takes it before entering the works, than if he postpones the college training till he has been through the works, as there are often many inducements held out to him not to break away from his connection with the works. The student who enters the workshop first finds on returning to the college that he has lost much of

the information acquired during his school training, particularly his skill in mathematics, and also the habit of study, and has to spend much time in regaining lost ground.

3. Prof. Ripper says he has had some experience with the system whereby there is attendance at the works and college concurrently, and is satisfied that it is a very good one. The opinion of his best students who have passed under this system is of strong approval and high appreciation of it, as a means of preparation, both practical and theoretical, for their future career.

What Great Britain appears to lack is a militant educator who will have the courage to expose the pitiful inadequacy of British technical educational methods for the needs of the present age, and who will, day in and day out, advocate before the public the modern methods which have been such a large factor in transferring to the United States and Germany the industrial ascendancy formerly held by Great Britain.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS OF AMERICA.

The Massachusetts Legislature of 1905 passed the following resolve: "*Resolved*, That the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor is hereby authorized, on behalf of the Commonwealth, to invite the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America to hold its twenty-second annual convention in the city of Boston in the year 1906." The Legislature of 1906 made an appropriation for the entertainment of the members of the Association and the guests who accompanied them.

The officers of the Association for 1905-06 were as follows: President, Charles P. Neill, Washington, D. C.; First Vice President, W. V. Stafford, San Francisco, California; Second Vice President, William Anderson, St. Louis, Missouri; Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kansas. The Executive Committee was composed of the following members: Charles F. Pidgin, Chairman, Boston, Massachusetts; Charles P. Neill, Washington, D. C.; W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kansas; E. V. Brake, Denver, Colorado; and M. J. McLeod, Lansing, Michigan.

Several invitations were presented at the Twenty-first Annual Convention held in San Francisco, California, in 1905, requesting the next convention to be held at places designated. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, which later decided to accept the invitation extended by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The time fixed for the Convention was for the week beginning July 23, 1906, the meetings being held upon Tuesday, July 24, and the remaining days of the week. The Massachusetts Senate voted to allow the use of the Senate Chamber for the meetings of the Convention, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. David T. Remington, courteously offered the services of his assistants during the meetings.

The following offices and states were represented: United States Bureau of Labor, United States Bureau of the Census, the Department of Labor of the Dominion of Canada, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri,

New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, the Labor Bureau of Ontario, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. In all there were 21 bureaus and states represented, and the members were accompanied by 14 guests.

The headquarters of the Convention were located at the Parker House. Members and guests were registered at Room 256, State House, the general office of the Massachusetts Bureau, where badges bearing the State Seal were supplied.

The opening session was held on Tuesday, July 24, at 10 A.M. It was opened by a short address by the President, Mr. Charles P. Neill. An address of welcome on behalf of the State was delivered by Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., in which he referred to the great number of "labor bills" which had been passed by the Legislature of 1906 and stated that at no previous session of the Legislature had so many Acts and Resolves in the interest of the workingman been passed. A list of these Acts may be found on Pages 277-278 of Labor Bulletin No. 42. An address of welcome on behalf of the city of Boston was next delivered by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, which elicited a response from the President of the Association. Dr. Carroll D. Wright, President of Clark College, spoke next and was followed by Librarian Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Wright was Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau from 1873 to 1888 and Mr. Wadlin from 1888 to 1903. At noon a souvenir photograph was taken of the members and guests who gathered on the State House steps for the purpose.

Business sessions of the Convention were held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at which reports of the work of the respective Bureaus were presented by the Commissioners, followed in many cases by interesting discussions.

During the week trips to places of historical interest in the city and vicinity, the principal public buildings, drives through the park system and principal thoroughfares of the city, a visit to Harvard College and Agassiz Museum, and trips to Revere Beach and Nantasket Beach were participated in by the members and guests.

On Thursday evening a banquet was given at the Parker House to the members. The Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau acted as host on that occasion, and addresses were delivered by Dr. Wright, Deputy Minister of Labor W. L. Mackenzie-King of Ottawa, Deputy J. G. Schonfarber of Maryland, Special Agent Hatch of New York, Secretary Glockling of the Ontario Bureau, and Commissioners Brake, Stubbs, and Johnson.

On Thursday morning an inspection was made of the Massachusetts Bureau, and the methods of work were explained and illustrated by the Chief and Mr. Frank H. Drown, First Clerk. During the convention Mr. William G. Grundy, Second Clerk, was in charge of the entertainment of the members and guests, assisted by Mr. H. H. Briggs.

The final session of the Convention was held at the Nantasket Point Hotel on the afternoon of Friday, July 27. At that meeting the following named officers for the year 1906-07 were elected: President, Charles P. Neill, Washington, D. C.; First Vice President, Charles F. Pidgin, Boston, Massachusetts; Second Vice President, James M. Beck, Madison, Wisconsin; Secretary-Treasurer, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kansas; Executive Committee, James B. Doherty, Virginia; H. B. Varner, North Carolina; Robert Glockling, Toronto, Canada; and C. J. Fox, Baltimore, Maryland.

Norfolk, Virginia, was decided upon as the place of meeting for the Twenty-third Annual Convention, an invitation having been received from the tidewater cities of Hampton Roads, Virginia, including Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton, and Old Point Comfort. The site of the Jamestown Exposition, which will take place in 1907, is within twenty minutes ride of these cities and is reached by trolley lines, water craft of every description, and boulevards which lead from these cities to the Exposition site.

As the first permanent English settlement in the United States was made on May 13, 1607, the Jamestown Exposition will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the Nation's beginning. In a booklet issued by the officers of the Jamestown Exposition it is stated that more than one-half of the population of the United States is located within 24 hours' ride of the Exposition site. Particular attractions to those interested in the Nation's progress will be industrial demonstrations showing in detail the processes of manufacture and a complete educational exhibit. Special buildings are being erected for displaying the evolution of the industrial arts, transportation, and manufacturing. A day will be set apart, known as "Labor Bureau Day," when a reception will be given to the visiting Commissioners and their guests.

MATERNITY AID.

Out of the general movement for the protection of workingwomen, as manifested in restrictions as to hours of labor, prohibition of night work, prohibition of certain employments, has grown, in many countries, a special movement for the protection of mothers. The first step has been, usually, to provide for the protection of workingwomen in their capacity as mothers by forbidding a mother to work at her regular employment for a specified period after the birth of a child. This is done in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, England, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, and Switzerland; and in most cases rest for four weeks is prescribed.

In countries where women lose their wages for the time taken from work, there is a strong tendency among them to evade the law. Only in Austria-Hungary and Germany is compensation for the rest period given, officially, the sickness insurance laws in these countries making special provisions for maternity cases. In other countries a considerable amount of maternity insurance and aid is furnished by private initiative, and efforts to secure legislation providing maternity insurance are being made in several countries.

In the following statements a résumé of provisions for maternity aid and insurance and of laws relating to the employment of mothers in various countries of Europe is given, by countries.

Austria. In Austria there is no special maternity fund; but section 6 of the law of March 18, 1888, provides that workingwomen insured in the obligatory sick benefit fund shall receive support for four weeks following the birth of a child; section 94 of the law of March 8, 1885, excludes a woman from employment in a factory during the four weeks following the birth of a child.

Belgium. In Belgium, maternity funds are unknown. Very few women, however, continue to work in factories after marriage. The law of December 13, 1889, on the employment of women and children in factories, forbids a mother to work during the four weeks following the birth of a child.

France. France has no official maternity insurance institutions. A great number of maternal mutual aid societies, however, have been founded, through which an allowance of at least half the monthly wages earned by a woman is made her upon the birth of a child, provided she gives up her regular work for a specified period. Premiums are also given by the societies to women who nurse their children.

The most important of these societies is the *Mutualité maternelle* in Paris, founded in 1891. Modeled upon this, the *Mutualité Maternelle* of Vienne and Isère was founded, in July, 1894, by the Association of Cloth Merchants of Vienne. It accepts as participating members all French women sixteen years of age or over who are employed or have been, during at least one year, employed in Vienne in the manufacture of woolen cloth, or felt for hats, in silk-weaving, or the making of garments, no discrimination being made between women employed in factories and shops and those working at home. The purpose of the society is to diminish the death rate among infants and to encourage mothers to care for themselves and their children in a rational manner. Special stress is laid upon having a mother rest for at least four weeks after the birth of a child, and to make this possible an allowance of 12 francs (\$2.32) a week is paid for four weeks or such part of the time as the member refrains from her regular work. A premium of 20 francs (\$3.86) is given every member who nurses her child.

A dispensary established by the society furnishes all necessary medical aid for the members before the birth of a child and after the expiration of the prescribed four weeks' rest.

An inspector — a woman — is appointed to investigate all cases in which aid is sought; she is required to make frequent visits to each member aided, in order to see that proper care is given both mother and child and that the rules of the society are complied with. At the end of four weeks after the birth of a child, the inspector gives to the mother, if she has observed all the rules, a certificate entitling her to return to work. Patronesses, unlimited in number, are chosen by the administrative council of the society to visit the mothers and report as to whether they and their children are receiving proper care.

Special regulations for extra statutory aid have been adopted to provide supplementary assistance in cases requiring more aid than can be given by the regular fund and the dispensary.

In 1904, a free restaurant was opened in Paris for mothers with nursing babies. The founders, Henry Coulet and his associates, believed that providing proper nourishment for infants offers the most effective means of arresting infant mortality; and they realized, moreover, that mothers of the laboring class are not sufficiently well nourished themselves to give strength to their children and are too poor to buy satisfactory artificial food. Hence the work, started on a very limited scale, was undertaken to provide at least two meals a day, without charge, for any mother while she was nursing a child.

During the first month (we have no later report) the work progressed satisfactorily. The limited funds available made it possible to provide for only seven or eight mothers. It was hoped that means would be obtained to increase the work and to spread it throughout Paris and in other cities and towns. The meals furnished cost less than seven cents apiece, making the expense for two meals a day for a mother less than would be spent on artificial food for a child; and on this amount both mother and child were properly nourished. The work also serves to increase the mothers' pride in their children; it regenerates not alone the bodies of mother and child, but the heart of the mother, as well.

Attempts to obtain legislation in France for the protection of mothers and infants have so far failed. On December 3, 1903, a bill for the protection and assistance of mothers and infants was given a first reading in the Senate but nothing further has been done about it.

Germany. By the provisions of the German sickness insurance law, section 20, organized funds — not communal sickness insurance — must make any woman, who for at least six months of the year preceding the birth of a child has been a member of the fund, an allowance equal to from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the customary wages for at least six weeks after the birth of a child. This, only, is obligatory. The funds may, however, provide an

extra benefit for six weeks; and free services of nurse and doctor may be provided. The industrial code, section 137, stipulates that a woman shall not be employed during the four weeks following the birth of a child; and not in the next two weeks, unless the certificate of a responsible physician declares employment allowable.

These provisions limit the activity of the women protected. The sickness insurance law does not apply to women employed in farm and domestic service or in home work, callings which, in 1895, employed 630,000 married women, according to the industrial census of that year.

The legislative protection so established and the legislative or statutory indemnification of women in pregnancy and after childbirth is much further developed than in any other country; nevertheless, efforts are being made, in view of the early invalidism of workingwomen and the great infant mortality, to obtain an extension of the protective measures and insurance provisions for the maternity period. In 1904, 19.6 per cent of children born alive died during their first year; of illegitimate children 31.4 per cent died during their first year, a rate of mortality exceeding that of other countries, with the exception of Austria-Hungary.

Efforts have been made by individuals and organizations, during the past year, to obtain further legislation to provide such support for women as should enable them to rest for a considerable period before and after the birth of a child, and to provide premiums for mothers who continue to nurse their children for six months or a year. No legislation has resulted as yet from these campaigns. Cities have in some cases established homes for mothers and infants, and private maternity funds have been created.

Holland. Holland has no public maternity insurance and apparently no private organizations of the kind except in so far as the service of regular hospitals in certain cities is extended to maternity cases. Most private sick benefit funds allow maternity aid of from 1½ to 14 guilder (\$0.60 to \$5.60) according to the amount of the contributions made in the months preceding the birth of the child. The government helps to support such funds in exceptional cases; but for the most part they are supported by their members. Welfare organizations in all the large cities are active in this work.

Hungary. In Hungary, law XIV of the year 1891 (section 7), on sick benefits for industrial employees, requires sick benefit funds to furnish women at childbirth the services of nurse and doctor, together with necessary medicines and an allowance, for at least four weeks, equal to the usual sick benefit.

Italy. In Italy, provision for the protection of workingwomen was first made in the law of June 19, 1902, relating to the employment of women and children, article 6 of which forbids the employment of women in factories and workshops during the first month following the birth of a child. As in other countries, however, this law is evaded whenever possi-

ble because women lose their wages for the time lost. In May, 1905, a bill was presented before the Chamber of Deputies providing for the creation of a maternity fund at Rome, to be conducted by the National Workingmen's Provident Old Age and Disability Fund, through a special committee, of which one-fourth of the members should be workingwomen. The income of the fund should be supplied by

(1) Obligatory yearly assessments from all workingwomen between 15 and 50 years of age;

(2) Fines collected from workingwomen and employers for violations;

(3) Donations.

Half the yearly assessments should be paid by the women and half by the employers, the contributions of the women being withheld from their wages, and the women being divided into seven classes according to rate of wages received (ranging from 12 cents to 81 cents a day). Contributions of women wage-earners should vary from 23 cents to \$1.62 a year and the aid allowed range from 19.3 cents to 61 cents a day, a revision every three years being provided for. Assessments should not be increased by more than half the original rate; and the proportional amount paid by employers and workingwomen should not be changed. Claims to assistance should become invalid in a year from the birth of a child.

The commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to investigate the bill reported favorably and recommended an appropriation of 250,000 lire (\$48,250) a year for the support of the fund, but no further action has been taken.

Meantime, maternity aid funds have been established by private initiative. Since 1862, the "Workingwomen's General Association" in Milan has granted an allowance of \$1.93 to a woman upon the birth of a child. The first genuine maternity insurance fund was established in Milan in 1905, by private initiative. Through a gift amounting to \$3,860, a "Maternity Fund" was established in connection with the local labor accident insurance institution. The fund pays 30 lire (\$5.79) after one year's membership, and may, in case of need, increase the amount. Each member is pledged to refrain from all work at her regular occupation during the first 20 days after the birth of a child, and aid will not be allowed unless this pledge is kept.

A maternity fund was established at Turin in 1898 and reorganized in 1904. Every woman wage-earner who is enrolled and has paid the assessment is an ordinary member. The assessment is seven cents for women 20 years of age or under, 11 cents between 21 and 30 years, and nine cents between 31 and 45 years. Aid is allowed for a total of 30 days at 29 cents a day; in exceptional cases it may be granted for 45 days. To become entitled to aid the member must refrain from working during the period for which aid is sought.

Rumania. Article 6 of a law passed in Rumania February 11, 1906, to regulate the employment of women and children in industrial establishments and in mines, forbids the employment of a mother during the month following the birth of a child.

Switzerland. Switzerland has no federal law relative to maternity insurance and no private maternity funds. In some places, however, there are welfare institutions which concern themselves with the care of infants and their mothers. The Swiss factory law of March 23, 1877, contains, in Article 15, a provision forbidding a woman to work in a factory during the two weeks preceding and six weeks following the birth of a child, but compensation for this time is not provided. Legislation to provide such compensation was proposed in October, 1899, but failed to pass.*

STONE-MEAL AS A FERTILIZER.

In the latter part of May in the present year an article entitled "Fertile New England" appeared in a Boston newspaper. It was copied by other papers outside the State, and has attracted considerable attention from the fact that it seemed to indicate that a discovery had been made of a new fertilizer, the value of which had not been previously understood. We quote from the article in question:

The late Prof. Shaler, a son of Kentucky, but New England by adoption, long ago declared that New England was in reality one of the most permanently fertile parts of the United States, made so by the fact that the steady and gradual disintegration of her rocks and of her drift formations continually restored to the soil all the needed elements. This fact has been given an immensely important significance by a recent discovery that promises to be of the greatest value not only for New England itself, but for the country in general. This discovery, it is said, will make the rocky hills of New England the country's source of supply for one of the most valuable fertilizing elements.

It seems that one of the experts in the good-roads bureaus of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, while experimenting recently with crushed rock, hit upon the idea that finely pulverized granite might have a fertilizing value. A series of experiments proved this to be the case. Tobacco treated with powdered granite flourished as well as that treated with potash imported from Germany. The German potash costs \$100 a ton; two tons of pulverized granite is said to contain practically the same amount of potash, and it costs only \$3 a ton. If that is true, two tons of granite will serve as well as a ton of the German article. Extensive preparations are under way, it is said, for developing the new industry thus made possible. In the near future the establishment of many mills for producing granite potash may possibly be expected.

In connection with the above article it is interesting to read another which appeared in the Passaic, New Jersey, *Daily News* of Saturday, May 19, 1906, entitled "Use of Powdered Granite and Lava as Fertilizers on the Tea Plantations of the American Health Association."

Editor *Daily News*: — The article entitled "Possible New Use for Granite Rock," published in the *New York Mail* of May 8, having been brought to our notice, we take pleasure in informing the public that for the past five years we have been using powdered rock as a fertilizer for our tea plantations.

We found that the products of all plants supplied with this nutritive substance, which retains all its original wealth of nutriment, are of the very highest grade. There is no room for doubt that American farmers will in time use exclusively powdered rock or lava as a fertilizer, and purchase

* Sources of information: *Mutterschaftsversicherung und Mutterschutz*, in the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, Berlin, May, 1906. — *Musée Social, Annales*, Paris, December, 1904. — *Statutes of Mutualité Maternelle de Vienne et de l'Isère*, France. — *Bolletino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro*, Rome, June, 1906.

millions of tons. The only rational and efficient fertilizer is a mixture of various kinds of rock, finely ground. By using the fundamental nutritive forces contained in this substance we are now producing the best blood-forming and blood-purifying tea in the world. Our celebrated Hygieia tea is, in fact, nothing but soluble, purified granite, or fluid lava.

We offer to prove to all physicians that every disease can be cured by the use of these fundamental forces, even after the patient has entered upon the final stage of the disease. This Hygieia or Granite tea is truly effecting wonderful cures.

Our hard and rocky mountains represent the sap or blood of plants, animals, and men in solid form. The rational mixture of all the component parts of the earth produces the most ideal strength and the best blood. Hard and soft parts of the earth, or, in other words, rock and vegetable soil, must be intermixed, like the human family, if the highest physical and mental capacity is to be attained. Our Hygieia tea and vegetables are all fertilized with a mixture of granite, marble, and peat moss in powdered form.

Lava is the supreme creator of force in plant life. Those whose blood has been built up by lava-fertilized food will never become subject to disease. The entire horde of destructive plant diseases which has become the plague of America is curable by means of lava. All crops can be improved from 50 to 100 per cent by the use of lava, or, rather, of rationally mixed powdered rock, as a universal fertilizer.

In December, 1904, the writer submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture the question whether pulverized rock possessed any value as a fertilizer. The reply was negative. We thereupon distributed more than 40,000 pamphlets, in which we disclosed to the American people the great blood-forming character of powdered rock when used as a fertilizer. Our circulars were mailed to most of the United States agricultural stations, and our publication, "Boll Weevil," was, moreover, sent to the Secretary of Agriculture and to other officials of the agricultural department. This latter treatise deals exclusively with the cure of diseases of plants, animals, and men by means of "polarized" nutrition (a name given by us to a diet of rock-fertilized foods) rationally applied to the human organism for curative purposes.

It is not Dr. Cushman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is entitled to lay claim to the discovery of the use of powdered granite as a fertilizer, but rather the writer, who spent a small fortune for the purpose of making the American people acquainted with the sap and blood forming qualities of granite rock, by which a saving of billions can be effected.

We surrendered to the state of Texas, in the form of the book entitled "Boll Weevil," published by the *News*, the secret of the cure of that destructive disease of the cotton plant by means of granite and lava fertilization, and we are entitled to the small satisfaction of being given credit therefor.

We beg to enclose several circulars, dealing in a philosophical manner with the fundamental forces which the Divinity has stored for our use in the mountain fastnesses of this great country.

JOHN J. RUEGG,

President of the American Health Association.

PASSAIC, May 17.

The reader of the letter just quoted would naturally conclude that the discovery is at least five years old, but the fact is that it dates as far back as 1893, and the first experiments in the use of stone-meal were made even before that time.

In 1894, a small book, entitled "Bread from Stones — A New and Rational System of Land Fertilization and Physical Regeneration," was translated from the German and published by the firm of Boericke & Tafel, homeopathic pharmacists, having offices in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. The book was translated from the writings of Julius Hensel and other German writers, and, as stated in the publisher's preface, it was intended to introduce to the people of the United States a subject of vital importance to everyone, young and old. To quote from this preface:

It is a subject in which all should take an interest, even if it be but a selfish one, for it concerns the *health* of the human race. Ten years ago [that is, previous to 1893] Hensel, a thinker and a chemist, tentatively put forth his little work, the "Makrobiotic," and, later, a larger work, "Das Leben" (The Life).

For years mankind has tacitly accepted the idea that fertilizing must be done, in plain Anglo-Saxon, with filth — animal, bird or human excrement, rotten bones, sewage, rotten anything, reinforced, to be sure, with such chemical matter as nitre, super-phosphates, lime, etc. Yet everyone knows that, despite all such matter put on the earth, the land is slowly but surely losing its fertility; that insect pests increase, and, what is not so well known, the *quality* of the earth's products is deteriorating. Hensel saw what some day all the world will see, that plants require healthy food in order to flourish as much as man or beast does, and that sewage, etc., was *not* a healthy food.

As will be seen in the following pages he goes back to the beginning in his search for plant food and finds it in the primeval rocks. Fed on such food, plants will yield to mankind cereals, tubers, and fruits that are healthy, wholesome, and life-sustaining; the plants being healthy will escape disease and parasites, and many of the ills of man due to unwholesome food from plants will disappear. Is it not sound reason to believe that food-yielding plants grown on pure, uncontaminated soil will be wholesomer than those grown on soil saturated with sewage and rotting manure from stables?

This is but a brief outline of the theories propounded by Hensel and put in practice in Germany for the last five or six years with amazing success. Put in practice in this country it will not only free the farmer from a heavy yearly expense for artificial fertilizers, but will gradually bring back his exhausted fields to their virgin state and give the public food on which health may be maintained.

In Germany this has become "a cause" sustained by enthusiastic supporters not only among farmers, horticulturalists, florists, and gardeners, but also among clergymen, physicians, and public-spirited men. They see in it one of the means by which the human race is to be at least physically regenerated, and a sound body is a proper base for a sound mind.

From the author's preface, written at Hermsdorf below Kynast, on October 1st, 1893, we quote as follows:

What will Fertilizing with Stone Dust Accomplish?

It will:

1. Turn stones into bread and make barren regions fruitful.
2. Feed the hungry.
3. Cause healthy cereals and provender to be harvested and thus prevent epidemics among men and diseases among animals.
4. Make agriculture again profitable and save great sums of money which are now expended either for fertilizers that in part are injurious and in part useless.
5. Turn the unemployed to country life by revealing the inexhaustible nutritive forces which, hitherto unrecognized, are stored up in the rocks, the air, and the water.

This it will accomplish.

May this little book be intelligible enough that men, who seem to be on the point of becoming beasts of prey, may cease their war of all against all and instead unite in the common conquest of the stones. May mankind, instead of hunting for gold, racing for fame, or wasting productive forces in useless labors, choose the better part.

We quote at random from the book itself, repeating only such parts as relate to the use of stone-meal as a fertilizer and the practical results obtained therefrom.

The Cause of the Decadence of Agriculture.

The yield of the ground is steadily decreasing. Our fields do not yield sufficiently abundant crops to compete with the cheap lands of the far West. It is now 400 years since the second half of the world was discovered, but the whole earth has only now discovered what inexhaustible treasures are at our disposal in the nourishing forces of the rocks of the mountains. Instead of working this colossal mine men have bought the material for restoring the fertility of the exhausted soil in the form of medicine, i.e., chemical fertilizers.

Now as we have seen that the primary rocks in the mountain ranges, porphyry, granite, and gneiss, through the mellowing and crumbling influence of thousands of years (for nothing else is meant by "disintegration"), has produced the fertile soil which furnishes us with healthy nourishing plants, it may easily be seen that when such a soil has been almost exhausted of the elements that nourish plants through a cultivation of several hundred years and a yearly turning over with the plough or the spade, the original natural strength cannot be restored to it by means of medicines and single chemicals, but this can only be effected by supplying new soil out of which nothing has grown, and the strength of which is therefore intact.

To gain such new soil we need not wait a thousand years till wintry cold, snow, and rain crumble the rocky material and bring it down into the valleys. We have only to put our hands to work, and from the proper rocks obtain the necessary materials to rejuvenate the old and wornout soil and restore it again to virgin fertility.

Healthy and Unhealthy Produce.

Potassa makes pliable and soft; lime makes hard and brittle. Flax is a very good example of this. Silesian linen made of the flax growing on our granite soil rich in potassa is celebrated for its suppleness, softness, and durability, while the Spanish and French linen produced on calcareous soils is hard, of little strength of fibre and of small value. What avails it then that the Spanish flax exceeds the Silesian by twice its length?

How much influence nutrition exercises on temperament and breed may be learned from breeders of fine horses. As Prof. Marossy communicated to me, Englishmen import the oats for their race horses from Hungary. Why? Because the granite of the Carpathian mountains is rich in potassa and contains but little lime. Potassa makes supple, but lime makes tough and awkward. The counterpart of the world-renowned Hungarian saddle horses is found in the strong-boned Norman breed horse which derives its peculiarities from the French chalky soil.

A particularly interesting example of the fact that ammonia has largely taken the place of the fixed alkalis and earths is found in *tobacco leaves*. Only specialists can recognize their quality at a glance; the great majority only perceive the difference when the leaves, made into cigars, are lighted. Then the one kind, grown on the Virginia soil, rich in magnesia and lime, gives us light, loose ashes and a fine aroma, while the product of Vierraden (Prussia), manured with stable dung and liquid manure, in which ammonia takes the place of lime and magnesia, "coals," and diffuses an unpleasant odor.

The chemical "strong" food for the *soil* in the shape of the Chili-nitre, which contains nitrogen, and has been awarded the premium over all its competitors, has proved a miserable failure; but the theorists are indefatigable. They now advocate chemical "strong" food for *cattle*, and there are many people who put this latest theory into disastrous practice. All of us have to bear the evil consequences of this. Does not stable-feeding cohere with this "strong" feeding and this forced fattening? And does not the stable air so poor in oxygen cause the murrain of cattle? And does not the mortality of our children spring from the cow-milk poor in earths? That in consequence of fertilizing with stable manure crops poor in earths are produced is indubitable after what has been previously stated. From these nutrients poor in earths again follows a host of ills — nervous debility, nervous sufferings, decomposition of lymph and serum, which are continually becoming more prevalent. Among these diseases are anæmia, chlorosis, scrofula, swelling of the lymphatic glands, cutaneous diseases, asthma, catarrhal states, nervousness, epilepsy, gout, rheumatism, corpulency, dropsy, consumption, diabetes, etc., as I have demonstrated anatomically and physiologically in my book "Makrobiotik" or "Our Diseases and Our Remedies." Fertilizing with stone-meal will in future give us normal and healthy crops and fodder.

Will Fertilizing with Stone-meal Pay?

The practical point to settle is how far fertilizing with stone-meal pays, what yield it will afford, and whether it will be profitable for the farmer to use it. I shall therefore treat this subject as exhaustively as possible and give an exact account of the results obtained.

It must be here premised that the fineness of the stamping or grinding and the most complete intermixture of the constituent parts are of the greatest importance for securing the greatest benefit from stone-meal fertilizing. A manufactured article of this kind has recently been submitted to me which showed in a sieve of moderate fineness three-fourths of the weight in coarse residuum. But as the solubility of the stone-meal, and thus its efficiency, increases in proportion with its fineness, the greatest possible circumspection is required in grinding it. The finer the stone dust the more energetically can the dissolving moisture of the soil and the oxygen and nitrogen of the air act upon it. A grain of stone dust of moderate fineness may be reduced in a mortar of agate into perhaps twenty little particles, and then every little particle may be rendered accessible to the water and the air, and can, therefore, be used as plant food. Thence it follows that one single load of the very finest stone-meal will do as much as twenty loads of a coarser product, so that by reducing to the finest dust the cost for freight and carriage and the use of horse and cart would amount to only one-twentieth. Therefore we can afford to pay a higher price for the finest stone-meal that has been passed through a sieve than for an article that may not be so much a fine powder but rather a kind of coarse sand.

The average contents of ash in cereals is about three per cent. Thence, from three pounds of pure vegetable ashes we could raise a hundred pounds of crops. Now, as stone-meal properly made contains an abundance of plant food in assimilable form, it may be calculated to produce four cwt. of cereals, or that an annual use of six cwt. to the acre will produce twenty-four cwt. of grain. On this basis every farmer can calculate whether it will pay. But in reality the harvest will be far greater, because even without the stone-meal most fields still possess some supply of mineral nutriment for plants which will become effective in addition thereto.

The author then presents in summary form the significance of stone-meal as a natural fertilizer. He contends that there is not only a greater quantity of produce, but also a better quality. Sugar-beets gain more sugar, amounting in some cases to an increase of 75 per cent. Potatoes and cereals show a greater proportion of starch. Oil crops, such as poppies, rape, etc., show more seed-vessels and a corresponding increase in oil. Pulse, such as beans, peas, yields more lecithin, that is, oil containing phosphate of ammonia as the chemical basis of nerve-substance. Fruits and all vegetables receive a more delicate flavor. The author states that the vegetables in his garden became so famous that his neighbors and guests would ask, "How do you manage that?" Meadows are said to furnish grass and hay of more nutritive value. Vines form stronger shoots, give sweeter grapes, and are not touched by insects or fungous diseases. The soil is steadily built up and improved by this natural fertilizer, being progressively "normalized."

Stone-meal as a Tobacco Fertilizer.

Of late years the general attention of tobacco growers has centered in the query, "What is the best manure for obtaining a good tobacco?" It stands to reason that, if for a number of years tobacco is grown on the same fields, in the course of time the soil must be rendered bare of the constituents entering into the remarkable quantity of ash which tobacco contains. There is no other product of the soil which gives as much ashes as does tobacco, for the best dried leaves will yield from 14 to 27 per cent, while, for example, dried ash or beech leaves only yield 4.75 per cent, and most other plants contain still less, dried pine needles yielding only 1.25 per cent.

The question now arises what shall be used instead of stable manure as a fertilizer? Our answer is, that, inasmuch as forest trees are grown on rocky soil which contains potash, soda, lime, and magnesia in combination with silica alumina and phosphoric acid, we must, instead of burning the expensive trees for the purpose of obtaining their ashes for tobacco manure, go back to the original substances out of which the trees were created, and these are minerals found in the rocks. This is as plain a proposition as the egg of Columbus.

A healthy and fine quality of tobacco can only be grown by the use of a liberal supply of a mineral mixture which yields in appropriate proportions silicate of potash and soda together with carbonate of lime and magnesia and a small proportion of phosphoric acid, such as was present originally in the virgin soil of the tobacco lands of Virginia.

In accordance with these principles suitable mixtures of the several kinds of rocks have been prepared in the form of very fine powder for the production of fine tobacco, and it is at present [1893] being used with great success in the Palatinate in Germany.

Extract from a paper contributed to the *Deutsches Adelsblatt*, January 31st, 1892.

According to these facts, a fertilizer which will satisfy the natural demand for supplying the minerals necessary for the construction of plants should contain to one part of phosphoric acid eight parts of potassa, soda, lime, and magnesia, if we are willing to leave out of our count phosphoric, hydrochloric and silicic acid.

Such a fertilizer, however, is found in every primitive rock. Primitive rocks do not, indeed, contain more than one per cent of phosphoric acid, but that is quite sufficient; it is, indeed, the measure wisely appointed by the Creator of all things, for the other constituents of granite, porphyry, etc., which furnish the nourishment for plants, consist of about six per cent of potassa and soda and two per cent of lime and magnesia. The residue of the rock serves as a substance dispersed between the basic substances to keep them apart, and they are dissolved out of their combination with silicic acid only as they are applied to use. Thence we receive such wholesome cereals from mountainous countries, such as furnished by Hungary, encircled by the Carpathian mountains, in contrast with the prevalence of diseases due to the decomposition of the blood of men and animals in the exhausted plains which are supplied with stable manure.

We extract the following from an article written by Mr. Hensel, July, 1892, at Hermsdorf unterm Kynast:

I have before this taken occasion, in the *Deutsches Adelsblatt*, to show that calling the stone-meal "manure" is not correct, as it is superior to the so-called manures in this, that it restores normal conditions, while manures only furnish artificial help and are thus only makeshifts. The whole state of the case is as follows:

After the cultivation of many thousands of years, the earth, exhausted of the material that forms cells, is of itself unwilling to produce as many nutritive plants as men and animals need for their sustenance. Under these conditions, either unexhausted new soil must be used, or nutrition which has been consumed must be restored to the soil of the fields.

Contributions from Other Sources.

By Herman Fischer, M.D., Westend, Charlottenburg.

Since the spring of 1890 I have used stone-meal manure in my garden, situated on our well-known sandy soil, and am extraordinarily well pleased with the result. I have picked from a row of raspberry bushes about twenty-three yards long fifty quarts of the most delicious fruit, some of over one inch in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. What is especially surprising is that I have found no worms at all either in my raspberries or in my early pears and apples; the winter apples also so far have not shown a single worm-eaten fruit. I have cut asparagus weighing from six to nine ounces, one foot long, circumference one and one-half inches. The taste of this asparagus was excellent. I would especially point to the quality and most delicious savor of fruits grown with this manure in contradistinction to that grown with stable manure.

Dr. Emil Schlegel, practicing physician in Tübingen, in an article makes the following extract from Mr. Hensel's book.

Almost every field contains stones which have been acted upon only in part by the dissolving moisture of the soil, and which therefore show a more or less rounded form. These stones, as they injure the spade or plow, are usually removed to the sides of the fields and are there heaped up, and are then sold at a cheap rate for use on the highways. The farmer who acts thus sells his birthright for less than a pottage of lentils, for he removes the source of fertility from his fields. If such stones are heated in the stove or on the hearth for half an hour and then thrown into water they become so friable that they may be broken into small pieces by the hands and may be easily pulverized with a hammer.

Extract from a letter from Otto Schoenfeld, Director of the Agricultural and Forestry School, of date August 17, 1893:

The cultivation of sugar-beets can be doubled by stone-meal. In West Prussia I have established an experimental station for the proper use of stone-meal on a large estate near Braunsberg, belonging to Herr von Bestroff. I hope my first tour in behalf of stone-meal has not been in vain, and I intend, God willing, to repeat these tours annually, so as to benefit our great and important cause with all my strength. I am quite confident that stone-meal combined in the proper way with lime will by its practical success carry off the victory.

Letter from Mr. K. Utermohlen to the Pomological Society, Heimgarten in Buelach.

By means of the stone-meal manure of Hensel we shall soon surpass all similar undertakings. If the tree has a sufficiency of this primitive substance under its roots, it is not only fruitful, but no more sensitive as to frost and diseases. Nor will it be infested as much by insects, as it will be healthy, having a pure sap. For the last two years I have been making various experiments with stone-meal manure, and indeed with the different kinds. From my experience with it I have come to the firm conviction that we need no other manure at all but this. I wish I could speak with angels' tongues to make clear to you its great importance. If we give to the trees when first planted some of this manure between their roots they will be twice as strong and vigorous as without it.

From Land- und Hauswirthschaftliche Rundschau No. 11, 1893.

We have received the following report in regard to the use of the new stone-meal fertilizer:

In spite of the great drouth the rye on 18½ acres of ground had stout stalks and long thick ears. The tenant told us that little more than five cwt. to the acre had been used. Just as luxuriant, with dark green stalks and leaves, stood the oats, 1½ acres, right by the highway. This piece of ground had not had any stable manure for many years, and had only received 20 cwt. of stone-meal with an addition of six cwt. of iron slag. The comparison with neighboring fields which had been well cultivated but differently manured was very much in favor of the manuring with stone-meal.

The volume under consideration contains many more complimentary notices in regard to stone-meal and its gratifying results when used as a fertilizer for agricultural purposes, but it would seem as if sufficient had been said to show its practical value, and also to show that instead of its use being a new discovery it has been applied to the gardens, fields, and farms of Germany since 1890.

Mr. A. J. Tafel, previous to his death in 1895, had associated himself with Mr. H. B. Cochran, and they manufactured the stone-meal on a small scale, most of it being used in an experimental way, although some was sold. Seven different formulæ were made up for different crops, such as potatoes, fruit trees, tobacco, hops, etc.

Mr. G. H. Tafel says that at the time of the publication of the little book "Bread from Stones" the New York Weekly Tribune reviewed it very thoroughly and printed a series of articles on the use of stone-meal as a fertilizer. Under these circumstances, it cannot be claimed by anyone at the present time that the use of stone-meal as a fertilizer is a new discovery.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS.

Within the past few years injunctions have grown to a great extent both in number and importance. This is true not only of Massachusetts but of the whole United States. The Bureau has only considered the subject of injunctions in a general way when detailing accounts of strikes and lockouts in the Commonwealth or in their connection with the trade union movement.

Among labor organizations in this State the word boycott is rather avoided than used. Instead of this term is substituted "unfair," which does not carry with it the legal status or consequences that are attached to the boycott.

In this Bulletin we present for the first time court records of some of the injunctions affecting labor which have been issued in Massachusetts during the year 1906 to date. We preface the condensed records of the injunction cases with extracts from articles appearing in the *American Law Review*, Vol. XL, Nos. 1 and 2, with the kind permission of the Editor and the Review Publishing Co. of St. Louis.

Strikes.

The interference of the equity courts in labor disputes is of comparatively recent date. The first injunction issued against a combination of employees was in the case of the Springhead Spinning Co. v. Riley, 6 Eq. Cas. 557, an English case decided in 1866; and it was not until 1888 that the practice was introduced into America by the case of Brace Bros. v. Evans, 1 Pa. Ct. Rep. 163.

The aim of the injunction is to protect rights by preventing the commission of wrongs. When injury is threatened, the plaintiff may obtain a preliminary injunction at the outset, addressed not only to certain persons named therein, their agents, and servants, but to "all persons generally." A most interesting case is *United States v. Debs*, 64 Fed. 724, which marks the furthest extension of the "omnibus injunction" yet seen in our courts. See also *Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. v. N. Pac. Ry. Co.*, 60 Fed. 803. After due hearing the injunction may be made permanent. Any interference with the property or rights protected by it renders the offender liable for contempt of court, the punishment for which is the most summary proceeding known to our law, consisting, as it does, of fine and imprisonment imposed at the discretion of the court, subject to no appeal, and without a jury trial, even where the acts punished are criminal.

A strike is a concerted cessation of labor on the part of workingmen, resorted to in order to compel their employer to grant them concessions of some kind. Formerly, when wages were fixed by statute, any combination to secure higher rates by refusing to work was treated as a criminal conspiracy. The persistence of the workers, however, has forced a complete change of feeling. The courts announce that men have an absolute right to combine for the purposes of a strike.

In many cases, a wrongful strike causes irreparable injury, for which the law furnishes no adequate remedy. It soon became necessary, therefore, to determine definitely whether under any circumstances whatever a strike could be enjoined. The question was first touched upon in *Toledo A. A. & N. M. Ry. Co. v. Pa. Co. et al.*, 54 Fed. 746. Judge Ricks, in his opinion, drew a distinction between employees of private corporations and those of public service corporations, and held that while the former class might not be prevented from quitting work at pleasure, the duties of an employee of a public corporation are such that he cannot always choose his own time for quitting that service. In the great case of *Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. v. Northern Pacific Ry. Co.*, 60 Fed. 803, a strike was actually enjoined. Judge Jenkins decided that the strike about to be ordered by the employees against a reduction in their scale of wages might

take place only after reasonable notice to the receivers (of the defendant corporation). This order directly abridged the freedom of employees to leave the personal service of their employer. This case excited the widest comment, both in this country and abroad. An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court, where Mr. Justice Harlan reversed the holding of the lower court (Arthur v. Oakes, 63 Fed. 310), denying that the court could, under any circumstances, compel a man to remain in the personal service of another. He pointed out clearly what the judges in the preceding cases had failed to observe — that, though a strike may be illegal or criminal, yet from its nature it cannot be enjoined. This rule has never been questioned; and it may be regarded as firmly established that under no conditions, as the law now stands, will the act of leaving employment be interfered with by a court of equity.

In the Toledo Ry. case, Judge Ricks also introduced another novel doctrine. One of the engineers on trial claimed that he had quitted work, just as his fellows had done; but the court found that he had really remained in the railroad's service and refused to handle the complainant's cars. He was therefore punished severely for contempt under the theory that so long as a workman continues in the service of a railroad, "so long the power of the court to compel him to discharge all the duties of his position is unquestionable, and will be exercised." This goes far toward enforcing a contract for personal service, but it has never been overruled, and must therefore be considered as binding precedent.

Associations of labor are no longer condemned by the courts, but are now favorably regarded, since, as a rule, such associations are lawful in their inception, and are formed for praiseworthy purposes. A combination, however, becomes unlawful when it adopts a wrongful purpose, or when it seeks a lawful end by illegal means. The courts hold to-day that combinations of labor which would have amounted to conspiracies at common law, even where the criminal character is removed from them by statute, are still unlawful, and that their acts which threaten continuing or irreparable injury may be prevented.

The act of the union officers in calling a strike deserves careful consideration. Under the modern aspect of trade organizations, a strike may in reality be effectually blocked by placing certain inhibitions upon these officers. Often with the absolute power to call strikes, and the direction of the strike after it has commenced, it is evident that the organization machinery is put under the control of comparatively few men. How far may the courts enjoin the exercise of these lawful powers? In general, where the strike is designed to injure an employer, and the benefit to the union is not sufficient justification, such procurement of workmen to quit work amounts in law to a malicious injury and may be restrained. When, however, the officers undertake to order a strike to secure any legal benefit to the union or its members which may fairly repel any presumption of malice arising from the intentional infliction of injury upon the employer, no injunction will lie against them.

The question of how far may unions carry their enmity toward non-union men, without becoming subject to equity restraint, presents some of the choicest instances of conflicting opinion to be found in the entire field of labor law. The earlier cases held illegal all combinations of workmen to compel by threats of strike the discharge of others, since their act was considered an undue interference with the business of the employer, and a restraint upon the workingman's freedom to labor as he will. At present the preponderance of authority favors the proposition that a union may demand the dismissal of non-members, if thereby they intend only to advance their own legitimate and material interests; and they may enforce their demand by a peaceable and quiet strike. When a union undertakes to deprive a workman of his place solely out of malice toward him or out of other evil motives, then the combination is illegal, as conspiracy at common law. Great disagreement surrounds the question, What is "justifiable cause" which legalizes the act of procuring another man's discharge? In general, this last may be done only to obtain some immediate, palpable, and substantial benefit for the union or its members. Most of the cases on this subject have arisen where the purpose of the union has been to compel non-union members to join it, which purpose is prosecuted by strikes against every one who employs them. The weight of authority is that such a purpose is not justifiable cause.

Practically it is not always easy to determine just what is the motive that leads a union to demand the discharge of non-members, and the law on this question is scarcely settled as conflicting opinions have been given in New York (Nat. P. Assn. v. Cumming, 63 N. E. 369) and in Maryland (Lucke v. Clothing Cutters Assembly, 26 Atl. 505).

Among the most striking examples of legal acts enjoined because malicious, are certain forms of persuasion exerted upon employees by union members. If the men are bound to the employer by contract not to join a union, or by a contract of service, persuasion becomes an organized attempt to violate contract rights and may be enjoined. It may also be restrained when resorted to for an illegal purpose.

Boycotts.

A boycott is a combination wrongfully to harm a person by coercing others, through fear of loss and injury, to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse (Bovier's Law Dictionary). Boycotts essentially imply combinations. The courts, as a rule, allow combinations of

men to compel a person to grant their legitimate demands, or to respect their proper interests, by simultaneously ceasing to do business with him and by procuring others, through fair and reasonable circulars and other persuasive means, to do likewise. But where there is no "justifiable cause," or where the demand is such that the making of it is an undue meddling with the complainant's business and so violates his legal rights, then the harmful acts become wrongful, and an injunction as for boycott may issue.

Coercion and intimidation may never be employed as boycott measures. These terms are not confined to acts such as cause abject fear, but embrace all compulsory and wrongful acts calculated to overcome the will and judgment of a man of average firmness and make him submit to dictation in his business. Among the effective coercive methods used in boycotts is the threat by a union to order strikes among the employees of those who will not shun the boycotted person. Union officers may be prevented from ordering such a strike, especially where contractual relations exist, and the men themselves, so long as they remain in employment, may not, as a boycott measure against a third person, refrain from certain services lawfully required of them.

It is just as unlawful to frighten away, by boycott measures, prospective and probable customers as it is to drive off those already bound by contract. In order to obtain an injunction against a boycott, the complainant must show a substantial pecuniary loss in respect to his property, including his business, for which an action at law was an inadequate remedy, or where he can show that the conduct complained of has deprived him of a means of livelihood.

It is essential to the success of a strike that the business of the one against whom it is directed be completely paralyzed. Under the present conditions of the labor market, persuasion is not sufficient to keep away strike breakers. Equity is quick to restrain all attempts by violence and intimidation to force employers to yield to the union's demands, or to compel workmen to join the union or to strike. Such acts violate the employer's property rights and deny the "seab" workman the liberty to bestow his labor as he will, which denial is "an invasion of the very right of free labor, for which the striking workman himself is contending."

A wholly peaceful picket system, whose aim is only legitimate persuasion and argument addressed to willing listeners, or the collection of information regarding the progress and condition of the strike, which news is not designed for an oppressive use, is harmless; but one which is employed as a measure of coercion and violence, or which has in reality that effect, is illegal and enjoined in a proper case.

The Act of 1887, as amended by the Act of 1889, known as the Interstate Commerce Law, punishes certain interferences with the freedom of commerce between the States. It was definitely decided by the Supreme Court (*In re Debs*, 15 Sup. Ct. 900) that wrongful interference by the strikers with interstate commerce and with the mails constitutes a public nuisance, which may well be enjoined at the suit of the United States. The statute which bears most upon our subject is the Act of July 2, 1890, Ch. 647, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce against Unlawful Restraint and Monopolies." The weight of precedent favors the holding that this law applies to labor organizations as well as to combinations of capital. It permits the government of the United States to seek, in the prevention of wrongful strike measures which jeopardize interstate and foreign commerce, the same weapon which private individuals or corporations may employ when their interests are similarly threatened.

Lockouts.

A lockout is the closing of a factory or workshop by an employer, usually to bring the workmen to satisfactory terms by a suspension of wages. There have been few direct cases on lockouts, and the law regarding them is contained in passing remarks. The rights and liabilities pertaining to strikes extend to lockouts also. An employer has an absolute right to discharge men at will, being liable only for breach of contract. Employers may combine to resist movements for an advance of wages, or for other lawful purposes. An employer may not prevent men from getting work elsewhere, by using intimidation and unlawful means against persons who are willing to hire them, since this would amount to a boycott.

Blacklists.

The blacklist arrangement is one whereby a combination of employers agree not to employ certain men whose names are circulated among them, and corresponds to the "unfair list" in common use among labor unions. In *Mattison v. Lake Shore & Mich. Sou. Ry. Co.*, 2 Ohio N. P. 276, the court held that employers may not conspire to deprive a man of the right to make a living. But in *Boyer v. Western Union Tel. Co.*, 124 Fed. 246, an injunction against a blacklist was refused, the court holding that it was absurd to forbid an employer to make a list of men whom he has discharged with the reasons therefor, or to show it to others, even though the latter will thereafter refuse to employ those men. Such agreements are not necessarily conspiracies because their avowed object is only information and protection against undesirable employees, and the act of exchanging such a list is legal *per se*. It is difficult to see just how a blacklist can be enjoined.

Receivers.

A receiver is an indifferent person between the parties to a cause, appointed by a court of equity to receive and preserve *pendente lite*, the property in controversy. A receiver may become an employer of men, and hence liable to the same labor difficulties which beset private employers. From the rule that interference with a receiver's possessions is contempt of court, equity derives its extraordinary jurisdiction in certain cases of strikes among the receiver's employees. It is no contempt for employees to quit work in a body, nor for the union's officers to order such a strike for an honest purpose, nor to exert lawful persuasion upon others to leave; lawful acts for lawful purposes cannot be punished, even though the trust property be thereby prejudiced. Lawless interference with the receiver and employees in the discharge of their duties will not be tolerated, but unlawful interference need not always be wilful.

One of the prominent reasons why the courts are so prompt to punish men who interfere with receivers in the custody and control of the property committed to them by law, is the fact that any one engaged in employment under them can have ample redress by applying to the court with respect thereto.

A receiver may be attached for contempt if he executes a lockout contrary to the order of the court.

The injunctions issued in Suffolk County during the last six months are given in brief, as follows, each case cited from official records.

Allied Printing Trades Council of Boston v. William D. Desmond, doing business as Desmond Publishing Co. and The Physicians Pub. Co. before the Superior Court, Suffolk County.

Complainant alleged that defendant caused a number of title-pages for a book called "The Household Physician" to be printed in a union shop permitting the use of the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, which has been registered in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth; and that said company bound said title-page in a large number of books, thereby representing the book to have been manufactured in whole by members of Allied Printing Trades Council. Complainant petitioned for an injunction restraining Physicians Publishing Co. from publishing, circulating, or offering for sale this book, with union label printed thereon, and commanding company to remove the label from all books so published.

In lieu of an injunction a stipulation was entered into between the parties, the defendant agreeing not to circulate, publish, sell, or offer for sale, book entitled "The Household Physician" with union label unless whole of said book is printed in a union shop; and to remove label from all books now in their possession.

The Andrews Wasgatt Co. v. Local Assembly No. 1552, Knights of Labor, et al., before the Superior Court, Suffolk County.

On February 16, complainants petitioned for an injunction, alleging that on February 10 an agent of respondent unions demanded the reinstatement of two of complainant's employees who had recently been discharged, and upon refusal the agent stationed himself near factory and made certain gestures and signals in view of the workmen, whereupon about 30 employees left the premises and have ever since remained away. At hour for closing, employees who had left their work earlier in the day congregated in groups near factory and endeavored to persuade employees to leave complainant's employ. Complainants also alleged that they have been prevented from securing employees to continue business in factory; that respondents inserted advertisement in *Boston Globe* warning cutters

to "keep away from Everett until trouble is settled;" that respondents have so picketed and patrolled the streets in the vicinity of the factory that no person could enter or leave the factory without encountering them; that pickets threatened employees with bodily harm and social ostracism, have assaulted and inflicted personal injuries upon employees, and have otherwise conducted themselves so as to make continuance in employ disagreeable and unendurable; that by means of such conduct they have greatly interfered with complainant's business.

On February 27, an injunction was issued restraining respondents "from interfering with the petitioner's business by patrolling the streets and other approaches to or in the vicinity of the premises occupied by the petitioner as a factory in said Everett, for the purpose of preventing any person or persons who now are or may hereafter be in its employment, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it, or continuing in it; or by obstructing or interfering with such persons or any others in entering or leaving the petitioner's said premises, or by intimidating by threats or otherwise any person or persons who now are or may hereafter be in the employment of petitioner, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it or continuing in it; or by any scheme or conspiracy among themselves or with others, organized for the purpose of annoying, hindering, interfering with, or preventing any person or persons who now are or may hereafter be in the employment of the plaintiff, or desirous of entering the same, from entering it, or from continuing therein."

Sampson & Murdock Co. v. Boston Typographical Union, before the Superior Court, Suffolk County.

On April 7 complainants petitioned for an injunction restraining respondents from publishing or circulating circulars and from endeavoring to deprive complainant of customers, or to injure its business, alleging that there was a strike among its employees who were members of respondent union; that respondents have conspired to deprive them of customers, and to prevent persons from purchasing the Boston

City Directory: that they have printed and circulated a circular containing false statements regarding complainant, wherein it is alleged that complainant is establishing and endeavoring to establish a trust, or monopoly of the business of publishing directories; that it has raised the price of its directories in an arbitrary and unreasonable manner; that it has dealt with its employees in an unfair manner; and that its directory published for the year 1906 is less reliable and less valuable than the one published in a preceding year . . . ; that complainant will suffer irreparable injury to its business if said circular is further circulated.

On April 13, an injunction was issued restraining respondents "from interfering with the complainant's business by printing, publishing, or circulating, or causing to be printed, published, or circulated, a certain paper or circular purporting to be signed 'Boston Typographical Union, by Thomas M. Nolan,' and entitled 'Boston City Directory,' . . . and from printing, publishing, or circulating any other paper, circular, or printed matter intended or designed to deprive the complainant of customers or to prevent persons or corporations desirous of entering into contracts or other business relations with the complainant."

The Sparrell Print v. Boston Typographical Union, before the Superior Court, Suffolk County.

On April 10, complainant alleged that there was a strike among its employees who were members of Typographical Union No. 13; that it has numerous employees, not engaged in the strike; that respondents have conspired to injure complainant in its business and deprive it of services of present employees; that respondents have printed and circulated printed matter containing scurrilous, abusive, and offensive language, which has been sent to persons now in its employ, for the purpose of intimidating employees from remaining in its service, and thereby ruining its business. Complainant petitioned for an injunction restraining respondents from printing and sending said printed matter to employees. On May 4, an injunction was issued restraining respondents from interfering with the complainant's business, by publishing or circulating cards, papers, or other printed matter containing words or pictures intended or designed to intimidate or annoy persons now or hereafter in the employ of the complainant, or to deprive the complainant of the services of persons now or hereafter in its employ, or by any scheme or design with others organized for the purpose of annoying or interfering with persons now or hereafter in the employment of the complainant.

Perkins Woodworking Co. v. W. D. McIntosh, et al., members of Carpenters District Council of Boston and vicinity, before the Superior Court, Suffolk County.

On May 8, complainant stated that there was a strike among certain of its employees who were members of unions affiliated with Carpenters District Council, caused by the fact that complainant refused to discharge those of his employees who were not members of any of respondent unions; that complainant now employs certain persons not members of Carpenters District Council; that respondents conspired to de-

prive company of customers, and to prevent it from engaging in business and from performing its existing contracts; and in pursuance of this conspiracy threatened persons having contracts with complainant that unless such persons would break such contracts, respondents would injure their business by causing strikes to take place in their shops; that respondents have carried out their threats and caused such strikes.

Complainant petitioned for injunction restraining respondents from endeavoring to persuade persons from breaking existing contracts; from threatening persons about to enter into such contracts from so doing; from ordering strikes among employees of persons doing business with complainant; and from endeavoring to persuade persons in employ from continuing therein or inducing persons desirous of entering employ from so doing. On May 11, a temporary injunction was granted restraining respondents from acts stated in bill of complaint.

On June 8 a permanent injunction was issued: "It appearing to the Court that the respondents herein enjoined are unlawfully attempting to prevent the complainant from employing workmen not members of labor organizations, — and in pursuance of such attempt are unlawfully interfering between the complainant and its customers, — after due hearing it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that an injunction issue restraining the following named respondents, . . . the officers, business agents, and members of Carpenters District Council of Boston and Vicinity, . . . from interfering with the complainant's business."

Irving & Casson et al. v. Amalgamated Woodworkers of America, Local No. 24, et al., before the Superior Court, Suffolk County.

On May 31, complainants, Irving & Casson, A. B. & E. S. Shaw, Cobb, Eastman, & Co., each having a usual place in Boston with factories in Cambridge, alleged that there was a strike among certain of their employees, members of respondent unions; that they now employ numbers of workmen not members of respondent unions; that respondents conspired to ruin complainants' businesses and have by threats and intimidation prevented other workmen desirous of entering employ of complainants from doing so; that pickets have patrolled streets near factories for purpose of persuading persons to leave employ of, and to prevent others from entering employ of complainants; that respondents have threatened to cause a sympathetic strike among other employees, members of other unions, connected with the building trades; and are levying assessments on members to support said sympathetic strike; that respondents have induced and persuaded persons and firms having business relations with the several complainants to terminate such relations, and prevent them from entering into new business relations, and from purchasing materials prepared by complainants; that respondents have caused strikes to take place among firms refusing to break off all relations with complainants.

Complainants petitioned for injunction restraining respondents from committing any of the above acts.

On June 5, an injunction was issued, restraining respondents from interfering with complainants' business.

Albert W. Finley et al. v. City of Boston and Thomas A. Whalen, Superintendent of Printing for the City of Boston, before the Supreme Judicial Court.

On April 4, 1901, City Council of the City of Boston passed an ordinance concerning the Printing Department as follows:

Section one of chapter thirty-one of the Revised Ordinances of 1898 is hereby amended by inserting at the end of said section the following: "All printed matter hereafter done for the City of Boston, shall so far as it can legally do so, bear the imprint of the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Boston, Mass."

Petitioners alleged that Allied Printing Trades Council is an unincorporated voluntary association made up of delegates from other voluntary associations of employees, called "Typographical Unions." That the members of said unions are bound together by a secret oath, in part as follows:

"That my fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious, secret or otherwise." That the use of said label is permitted by Allied Printing Trades Council only in shops where members of said unions are employed exclusively. That superintendent has operated said printing plant as a union shop; that he has unjustly and unlawfully discriminated in favor of members of said unions, and against other citizens of the city; that since the passage of said ordinance the union label has been used upon the printing done by the City of Boston; that the expenditure of public monies for the maintenance of such a plant run in such a manner is an abuse of corporate power, and unlawful. That said ordinance is in violation of the constitutional rights of

petitioners, and other citizens not members of said unions, and therefore invalid.

Petitioners prayed for writ of mandamus against City of Boston, and Superintendent of Printing, commanding him to refrain from the use of said label upon the printing done in said office; that Superintendent refrain from extending any preference in employment in said office to members of said unions or discriminating in any manner against other citizens who may be applicants for positions in said office, not members of said unions.

The following demurrer was filed April 10, 1906, by respondents:

1. The petition does not set forth or allege any grievance or injury to any private right of the plaintiffs as individuals or otherwise, nor any grounds or reason for the intervention of the court in the matters complained of.

2. Even if the petition alleged a personal or public grievance or injury the remedy sought is not the proper one. The actions or doings of the respondents complained of and sought to be prevented are not of an official or ministerial character, nor within the scope of a writ of mandamus from the court.

3. If the petitioners claim or suppose that their proceeding is intended to prevent an abuse of corporate power by improper expenditure of public funds, as might be inferred from paragraph 10 of said petition, the form of proceeding is improper. It should be brought in equity under Revised Laws, Ch. 25, Sect. 100.

On April 12, Judge Henry N. Sheldon held "by agreement of the parties, this case is reserved for the consideration of the Fall court on the petition and demurrer; if the demurrer is sustained, the petition is to be dismissed; otherwise, the respondents are to file answer, and the case is to be heard on the merits."

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION.

[This department of the Bulletin will contain information valuable to the manufacturer, merchant, and exporter, and the public generally. It is based upon the daily reports of the Bureau of Manufactures of the National Department of Commerce and Labor, as well as upon original reports filed in this Office. Those who are interested in the subject may obtain copies of the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin upon application to this Office.]

Introduction.

On May 15, 1903, the Bureau of Statistics of Labor issued its first circular of Industrial Information, noting the fact that Cuba offered an excellent field for the American shoe manufacturer. Copies of this circular were forwarded to manufacturers in the Commonwealth, stating that they would be mailed to citizens of Massachusetts upon request as soon as issued. In all, 25 of these circulars have been issued to date, but the material contained therein seemed to demand a more permanent record. Therefore, it has been decided in the future to issue similar statements in the Labor Bulletin under this head.

Foreign Trade Opportunities.

[Full information regarding the following will be furnished by the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C. When applying for information be sure to refer to the file number, which is given at the beginning of each paragraph.]

No. 151. *Electric-lighting plants.*—Town of Zalamea la Real, Spain, desires bids for electric lighting of place for twenty years from July 1, 1906. The upset price is about \$835 gold per 125 lights. Address El Alcalde, Zalamea la Real. . . . The Wellington, New Zealand, City Council proposes to borrow \$1,320,000 for municipal

works, including \$500,000 for starting new electrical lighting works. . . . The municipality of St. Petersburg, Russia, is being strongly urged to erect a municipal power electric plant for the new trolley lines instead of another proposition to take power from the local electric companies. . . . The Société de l'Esperance-Longdoz (Belgium) propose to erect a central station with steam turbines and dynamos to produce electric energy for its forges.

No. 154. *Corn bran.* — A leading firm of importers at German port, handling feed stuffs, which so far is not under any engagements in the corn-bran business, desires to be placed in communication with a strong American firm who can furnish this article, promising favorable results.

No. 156. *Gas and Kerosene Engines and Motors.* — An engineering firm in Italy desires prices and particulars as to American-made gas engines, similar to the National of England, for use of Dowson "poor gas" as a power. This form of gas power is being extensively used owing to scarcity of water power and high cost of coal, and is superseding steam power. This firm has inquiries for two 250 gas-power motors. They also want gasoline or kerosene motors of from one-half to 3 or 4 horsepower, and large gas-power motors from 10 horsepower up. See also Nos. 174 and 209.

No. 171. *Dairy machinery for Holland.* — Three new steam dairy companies have been organized, and will establish plants. Address: (1) Co-operative Stoomzuivelfabriek "Hoop op Zegen," Ulvenhout, Holland; (2) Het Bestuur der Stoomzuivelfabriek, "St. Willebrordus" Mill, Gemeente Mill-en-St. Hubert, Holland; (3) Aan het Bestuur der Zuivelfabriek "St. Lambertus," Nederweert, Holland.

No. 172. *Agricultural machinery and fertilizers.* — A Dutch farmers' union has been established at Onstwedde for the cooperative purchase of fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc. Address, Landbouwwereeniging "Kopstukken," Kopstukken, Gemeente, Onstwedde, Holland.

No. 174. *Gas and electric motors.* — Tenders are being invited for the installation of a gas motor at the mill and bakery of the "Maison Départementale" of Nanterre, France. Application should be made to the Prefecture of the Seine. The firm of Mayer & Moller, of Breitenlee, Austria, propose to install electric motor machines in their bone product factory.

No. 179. *Bone rings.* — An English firm requests quotations for polished bone rings, nearly circular in section, 40 lines or 1 inch in diameter, in quantities of about 20,000 gross. Quotations should be accompanied by samples.

No. 181. *Fish fertilizers.* — Japanese firm desires to be put in communication with American firms selling fish fertilizers manufactured from the waste of salmon and other fish. They ask for a range of samples, price lists, and other particulars as to freight, packing, and other charges. If these are favorable, the firm propose to do business by opening a credit account in an American bank, upon which the shippers could draw in full against every bill of lading.

No. 182. *Shoes, shirts, and varnishes.* — Benito, Sarabia, Apartado, 130, Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, wants to correspond with shoe, shirt, and varnish manufacturers relative to securing agencies.

No. 183. *Electrical supplies.* — Two electrical firms at Cape Town, South Africa, are open to the further sales of American electrical goods. One house sells large quantities of supplies throughout South Africa. The other is a manufacturer's agency, and travels the whole of South Africa.

No. 184. *Army signaling apparatus.* — A Canadian inquiry is made for names of manufacturers of army signaling apparatus on heliographs, field telephones, and telegraphs.

No. 185. *Agency in Turkey.* — A firm at Constantinople is desirous of representing American exporters for hardware, textiles, drugs, and chemicals.

No. 186. *Telegraph line.* — The minister of the interior, Buenos Aires, Argentina, has authorized the director-general of telegraphs to expend the sum of \$40,000 on the erection of telegraph lines between Concepcion, San Miguel, and Ita-Ibaté.

No. 188. *Agricultural implements and fertilizers.* — A co-operative union has been formed at Onstwedde, Holland, for the purchase of fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc. It is called the "Landbouwwereeniging Stadskanaal," Gemeente Onstwedde, Holland.

No. 189. *Dairy equipment.* — The "Holland" Company (Limited), of Amsterdam, has resolved to erect a large steam dairy. Particulars from De Directie der Maatschappij "Holland," Amsterdam, Holland.

No. 190. *Laundry machinery.* The Cuban "Gaceta Oficial" of May 15 contains copy of a law sanctioning the expenditure of \$10,608 on the purchase of steam laundry machinery for a Government penitentiary. A company has been formed at Lemberg, Austria, by A. R. Fleischl and Boleslaus Ritter von Dlugzowski, for the erection of steam laundry works.

No. 199. *Flour mill machinery.* — A steam flour-milling plant is wanted by the Co-operative Korenmaldery "De goede Verwachting," Peize, Holland. Also a similar plant by Cooperatieve Vereeniging "De Endracht," Terbrugge Hillegersberg, Holland.

No. 200. *Dairy machinery.* — A steam dairy will be erected at Laren. Information from Het Bestuur der Stoomzuivelfabriek "De Cloese," Laren, Holland.

No. 201. *Magnetic iron ore.* — A party in Canada wishes to open correspondence with parties in the United States with a view of selling magnetite (magnetic iron ore), to be shipped from a port on either Lake Ontario or the Bay of Quinte.

No. 202. *Wooden shoe-peg machinery.* — An American missionary in Asia Minor desires to purchase machinery for the manufacture of wooden shoe pegs. Circulars with description and prices requested.

No. 203. *Stocking knitting machine.*—An Armenian in Turkey wishes to purchase a machine for the manufacture of stockings. Circulars and prices desired.

No. 204. *Varnish, solder, and soldering iron.*—A merchant in Turkey asks for small samples of various American varnish preparations; also samples of solder, with catalogues of soldering irons. The American consul forwarding the request will hand them to the party interested.

No. 208. *Agricultural machinery and tools.*—Illustrated catalogues, prices, and full particulars as to American-made agricultural machinery and implements, including small tools, such as hoes, rakes, spades, and shovels are desired by a well-known engineer in an Italian city. If possible, the descriptive matter sent should be in either the Italian or French language. Replies are to be sent to an American consul with whatever further details are considered necessary, enabling him to explain to the inquirer any points upon which the customer may request further information. It is particularly desirable that terms of sale should be clearly stated.

No. 209. *Gas engines.*—Same party in Italy as No. 208 desires prices and particulars of American gas engines adapted for the use of Dowson "poor gas."

No. 210. *Ice machinery.*—The Puritas Ice Company, capital stock \$90,000 gold, has been formed at Mexico City by Americans to manufacture artificial ice and will order machinery from the United States. H. H. Adler is one of the leading stockholders.

No. 211. *Pumps.*—Western Machinery and Stores Company, Hornby Road, Sitarm Building, Bombay, India, wants pumping plants for irrigation purposes, single and double acting triplex plunger pumps, with suitable engines and boilers; also lift and force pumps for deep wells.

No. 212. *Hardware.*—Commercial Intelligence Bureau, 49 Eastcheap, London, E. C., England, wants to correspond with American manufacturers of general hardware desirous of being represented by an agent traveling through India, Ceylon, Burma, China, Straits, Siam, Java, and Japan.

No. 213. *Oils.*—B. A. Bjelke, 50 rue Vacou, Marseille, France, wants to secure agency for cotton-seed oils, mineral oils, fish oils, greases, and tallow.

No. 214. *Plumbing supplies.*—Commercial Intelligence Bureau, 49 Eastcheap, London, E. C., England, wants addresses of manufacturers of steel pedestal closet seats.

No. 215. *Aluminum and copper foils.*—Same concern as No. 214 wants addresses of manufacturers of these articles.

No. 219. *Automobile omnibuses.*—Señor Arturo Vickers is planning to establish a line of motor buses in Bahia Blanca, Argentina.—The Company Sudwestdeutsche-Automobil-gesellschaft has been formed at Freudenstadt, Wurtemberg, Germany, for the establishment of an automobile line.

No. 224. *Foundry machinery.*—E. H. Barton and W. S. Doble have formed a partnership to

establish an iron and brass foundry in Torreón, Coahuila, Mexico. A specialty will be made of the manufacture of iron and brass bedsteads.

No. 225. *Cigarette machinery.*—An American consulate has been approached by a firm of tobacco and cigar retail dealers for information as to machinery used in the United States in the making of all-tobacco cigarettes. They desire to order a machine, as a trial, which shall insure them an output of not more than 5,000 and not less than 1,000 all-tobacco cigarettes a day. Sumatra leaf will be used for wrappers and the filler will be native grown.

No. 226. *Tin boxes and canning machinery.*—Same concern as No. 225 wishes to be placed in communication with makers of flat or curved tin boxes, of original shape and design, to hold 10 all-tobacco cigarettes. Makers of canning machinery such as could turn out this sort of box may be interested as well in sending catalogues.

No. 227. *Pruning knives.*—Party in England requires the address of the maker or a dealer in the garden implement called the "Lerian" pruning knife.

No. 228. *Fluorspar.*—Same party as No. 227 desires to be put in communication with purchasers of fluorspar in the United States.

No. 230. *Novelties.*—A firm in a Mediterranean Sea country desires to correspond with wholesale dealers in novelties of American make. An English branch house established in the same place some months ago handles many American lines and is building up a fair business.

No. 231. *Steam dairy machinery.*—Steam dairies will be established in Holland by the following: Co-operative Stoomzuivelfabriek "Erica" at Zelhem; Aan het Bestuur der Cooperatieve Stoomzuivelfabriek De Hoop, at Oudega, Gemeente Smallingerland; and at Neer, information from Architect Henri Sillen, of Beesel.

No. 232. *Agricultural implements.*—A request has been made at an American consulate in Australia by an importer of agricultural implements for catalogues, price lists, etc.

No. 233. *Cigarette machinery.*—Several prominent Chinese industrialists and officials are interested in the establishment of cigarette factories to meet the growing trade in these articles. They desire complete information as to machinery, etc.

No. 234. *Steel ball machinery.*—Otto A. Barleben, Dortmund, Germany, is interested in machinery for manufacturing steel balls for bearings—those of larger size, one-quarter to three-quarter inch.

No. 236. *Aluminum specialties.*—Duval & Co., 23 Cheltenham street, Sudden, Rochdale, Lancashire, England, wish to buy at dealers' prices American-made fancy aluminum specialties—photo frames, hand mirrors, match boxes, stamp cases, inkstands, thimbles, ash trays, combs, hat pins, etc.

No. 238. *Agricultural implements.*—The Landbouwwereeniging Stadskanaal has been formed at Onstwedde, Holland, and is open to purchase agricultural machinery and implements,

No. 244. *Dairy machinery.*—Co-operative steam dairies will be established by (1) Aan het Bestuur der Roomboterfabriek de Boekhorst, Klein-Dochteren, by Lochem, Holland; (2) Aan het Bestuur der Zuivelfabriek, Samenwerking, Giesen-Nieuwkerk, Holland; (3) Vreeland Zuivelfabrieken, Vreeland, Holland.

Home Trade Opportunities.

[This department for use of those wishing to purchase manufactures. Full information regarding the following will be furnished by the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C. When applying for information be sure to refer to the file number which is given at the beginning of each paragraph.]

No. 17a. *Paper milk bottles.*—Name of manufacturer making paper milk bottles desired by a Massachusetts firm.

No. 18a. *Glove cleaning compound.*—A Boston party desires address of the manufacturer of "Solifoff," a dry soap-like powder used for cleaning kid gloves and leather.

No. 19a. *Clothing.*—A New York concern desires the addresses of manufacturers of "Artisan Dongaree Clothing."

No. 22a. *Wood alcohol and ice plant.*—J. A. Kelly, Jasper, Tex., wants bids on complete plant for the manufacture of wood alcohol and 12 tons of ice per day.

No. 23a. *Iodine from seaweed.*—Party on Pacific coast desires information as to making iodine out of seaweed, and the equipment needed.

No. 24a. *Cotton flannel.*—Chicago firm, who are contractors for supplies to many of the leading nations of the world, are looking for an American concern manufacturing a double-face cotton flannel (canton), preferably in the width 14½ or a multiple of same.

No. 25a. *Desiccated milk apparatus.*—Baltimore party is investigating the manufacture of desiccated milk, and will probably want to buy machinery outfit.

No. 28a. *Agricultural implement machinery.*—Cotton Chopper Company, Atlanta, Ga., wants machinery for manufacturing agricultural implements. Especially desire drills, punches, shears, and machinery for making disks.

No. 29a. *Bank fixtures.*—Vernon State Bank, Leesville, La., wants prices on bank fixtures.

No. 30a. *Lace machinery.*—Pennsylvania parties contemplate establishing a lace-making factory and will want outfit; also wish to secure all possible knowledge on the subject.

No. 34a. *Sawmills.*—Hardy Hardware Company, Scotland Neck, N. C., wants quotations from manufacturers of sawmills, engines, boilers, lath and single mills, etc.

No. 36a. *Mineral supplies.*—Baltimore party desires to make arrangements to secure supplies of asbestos, asbestine, manganese, ocher, tripoli, graphite, barytes, talc, gypsum, soapstone, clay, iron ore, mica, mineral paints, fuller's earth, infusorial earth, etc.

No. 36a. *Machinery for making alcohol.*—St. Louis party writes for information on the manufacture of denatured alcohol, and asks where suitable machinery can be obtained.

No. 37a. *Engines.*—Brookhaven (Miss.) Light and Waterworks Company wants estimates on steam or producer-gas engines with boilers to develop 300 kilowatts.

No. 38a. *Electrical equipment.*—J. R. Dobyms, superintendent institution for deaf, Jackson, Miss., wants prices on 10 motors from 1½ to 10 horsepower, 1,200 to 1,800 R. P. M.—Southern Aseptic Company, Columbia, S. C., wants motors.—C. C. and H. Mining and Milling Company, Webb City, Mo., wants a 100 32-candlepower electric-light dynamo and equipment.—Barelay-Bessonette Company, Temple, Tex., wants combined exhaust fan and electric motor.

Shoe Dressings.

The names of dealers in shoe blacking and dressings at Hull, England, are furnished by Consul Hamm, and can be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C.

American House Opens a Branch in Bolivia.

The house of W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, with branches at San Francisco; Lima, Peru; and Valparaiso, Chile, has established a branch at La Paz, Bolivia. With the establishment of this branch the commercial and banking facilities between Bolivia and the United States are materially facilitated.

Cubans do not Buy American Textiles. Why?

Cuban wholesalers state that there is little difference between American and English prices, while in some cases the English goods are slightly more expensive. They attribute the insignificant American sales to the failure of American manufacturers to cater to the Cuban market. Widths, weights, colors, and designs are made to suit the home trade, and unless the foreign buyer is willing to handle such "stock" articles the sales in the United States are possibly so profitable that rather than change their methods to meet his specifications the manufacturers prefer to let him make his purchases abroad. In England, however, the mills make goods to order, are willing to meet customer's wishes in every way, and to supply him with the articles he requires, taking it for granted that he is capable of judging the needs of his local trade.

Turkish Fish Trade.

The imports of canned, dried, and salt fish into Turkey amount to \$300,000 annually. Cod is the chief fish imported. Smyrna alone buying \$22,000 worth. Prices range from \$6 to \$7.35 per hundredweight. Smyrna also buys 1,000 barrels and 200 hales of haddock, 5,000 to 10,000 barrels of smoked herring, 60 tons of smoked mullet, while into all Turkey the annual imports amounts to 400 tons of salted sardines and 30 tons of anchovies, the latter article coming from Italy and selling at \$14 to \$16 per barrel of 176 pounds. [The leading importers of fish at Smyrna are given in the report and will be furnished on application to the Bureau of Manufactures.]

Brazil Reduces Tariff Rates.

The Department of State is in receipt of cable advices from Ambassador Griscom, at Petropolis, stating that the Brazilian Government proclaimed, on July 4, a 20 per cent tariff reduction, to take effect July 1 and terminating December 31, 1906, in favor of the following goods emanating from the United States: Flour, condensed milk, types of rubber, watches and clocks, inks (except for writing), varnishes, typewriters, refrigerators, scales, pianos, and windmills.

What can be Sold in Rosario.

The British consul at Rosario, in the Argentine Republic, states that a ready market exists in that district for the following articles: Lumber, paints, varnishes, agricultural machinery and implements, cement, oils, pig iron, wire for fencing, rope, twine, crockery, glassware, stationery, corrugated iron for roofing, etc., automobiles, electric appliances. During the year 1904, 56,000 tons of fencing wire, principally from the United States and Germany, were imported at Rosario. Oval wire is said to be replacing round, as it is found to be stronger and its weight per meter is relatively less, and, as added weight represents increased duty, that has an important bearing on the question.

Demand for American Articles.

Consul B. M. Cunningham, of Stavanger, Norway, reports that there is demand for several American articles in that market. He says:

"There is a splendid field here for the introduction of modern cook stoves and ranges. Ninety-five per cent of the bread consumed is bought at the bakeries, the stoves not being equipped with ovens for baking bread. American shoes would sell well if they were kept in stock. Very few farming tools are manufactured, and those that are made for the local trade do not compare at all favorably with the American make. In the hardware line one can buy almost every kind that there is a general demand for, but the prices of the American brands are higher than the domestic article."

Useful Commercial Volume.

"The Foreign Commercial Guide" is the title of a publication started some time ago by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and issued periodically in the form of monographs, each of which is devoted to a single country. The monographs descriptive of South America have been revised and consolidated into a handsome volume of 285 pages, with a very full index. The physical characteristics and natural resources of the several countries of South America are described, and the principal features of their foreign commerce and industries, the methods of doing business, the habits and tastes of the people are attractively presented, together with other information that will prove helpful to persons interested in trade with the Southern Republics. The volume is well supplied with commercial statistics and colored maps.

Knowledge Creates Necessities.

The people of Bolivia never knew there was such a thing as a portable india-rubber bath, and that it was a most convenient article, until they recently saw one, writes a British agent from

Sucre. There are other articles that become very necessary when known. Ten dollars has been paid for 4 kilos (8½ pounds) of ice in a case of medical emergency, simply because there was but one ice-making machine in the place. Many Bolivians never imagined that a certain brand of glycerin soap could quickly remove severe roughness of the skin until the correspondent gave away some of his private stock. Many persons in his district had no idea that soda water could be conveniently carried on a journey until they happened to see an apparatus for the aeration of liquids.

Chile Wants Closer Trade Relations.

Count Julian de Ovies, recently appointed by Chile as commercial agent to the United States, arrived a few days ago; he is also accredited Chilean consul at Pittsburg, his Government desiring to develop iron and steel industries. On his arrival at New York Count Julian said:

"All classes in Chile are so thoroughly convinced that mutual benefits would be the result of a closer commercial union between the United States and Chile that the Government is making every preparation to meet this country half way. The Chilean Government has recently offered a subsidy of \$150,000 a year for a steamship line which shall connect Panama with Valparaiso, and thus insure the delivery of American goods across the Isthmus; or the Government, for that matter, is willing to subsidize a line between New York and Chile by way of the Straits of Magellan."

Combination Safes for Wales.

Consul D. W. Williams reports from Cardiff that the number of combination safes in use in Wales is limited.

Many causes have contributed to this result. In the first place, burglary is not common, and "cracksmen" are practically unknown. Then, the danger from fires can not be great, when practically all the buildings are built of stone or brick. Police protection and fire prevention leave little to be desired along that line. Lastly, the conservative methods and the economical bent of business men of all classes make them satisfied with lock and key safes, some of very ancient patterns. Notwithstanding these facts, there is an opening for combination safes, on account of the number of new enterprises established annually, for safe dealers report that they frequently take orders for such safes. Ordinarily such safes are made to order, and the cheaper price of American safes should give them an advantage with such purchasers. There is no duty on safes, and an agency established at London and with branches in a few of the largest cities in the provinces, together with judicious advertising, should succeed in introducing many American safes, especially in country houses, railroad offices, and many classes of professional men might buy them.

Mexican Matters.

Cement in Demand — Frequent Shoe Complaints.

Consul John B. Richardson reports an increase in building and repairing in Jalapa.

The city is built of stone and cement, so it will be seen that the use of cement is large. What is true of Jalapa is true of other cities in Mexico,

and the value of commanding the cement market is obvious. The Jalapa street railway has changed hands and will be extended, mule power being continued. Cable and electricity have been under consideration and may yet be adopted. The streets, however, are steep, narrow, and rocky.

Gentlemen have been complaining of the quality of shoes obtained from the States. The complaints are too common and warrant the inference that the American exporter regards the foreign market as a sort of dump pile for goods unsalable at home. The fault is in the leather or the polish, which is exclusively an American article. It is hardly probable that when strenuous endeavors are being made to capture and hold the shoe market any dealer designs to sell inferior goods. Mexican gentlemen are fond of good shoes and are willing to pay for them, but they do not like to buy a pair a month, as one person complains of having been obliged to do. A shoe that retails in Chicago for \$3 gold sells here for \$10 in silver or about \$5 gold. The average wages are about \$40 silver per month, so it may be easily seen that American shoes can not be worn if they are not durable.

Refrigerators for Cuba.

Consul Ross E. Holaday, in a report from Santiago de Cuba, says that the trade in refrigerators there is not anything like what it ought to be. The consul continues:

Comparatively few Cubans use refrigerators. While there is considerable ice consumed, the people buy it in small quantities, 5 or 10 cents' worth at a time, from the small stores or tiendas in the neighborhood. It should be remembered that until the American intervention ice was a rare luxury with those people, and they are not accustomed to the use of it or to the economical and satisfactory results to be obtained by using refrigerators. The exorbitant price asked by those dealers who handle refrigerators may be another reason for their limited use. Most all of the hardware stores have a few on hand, but they are not high-grade refrigerators and the prices demanded for them are very high. High-grade refrigerators, if not purchased direct from the manufacturer in the United States, are usually bought through a manufacturer's agent here. If some local firm would put in a nice line of refrigerators, displaying them so as to attract the attention of the public, and at the same time distribute pamphlets or folders setting forth the economy and convenience to be gained by their use, I believe considerable business would be done. [A list of firms at Santiago de Cuba who might accept agencies for refrigerators is given by Mr. Holaday and can be secured from the Bureau of Manufactures.]

African Opportunities.

American Commercial Travelers for Algeria.

Consul James Johnston writes from Algiers that an American traveler knowing French well would have a very fair chance of working up a business in Algeria in such trades as agricultural implements, tools, oil engines, pumps, and perhaps windmills. The consul continues:

Merchants here in these lines are very willing to do business direct with the United States, and in fact would prefer doing so. It is by personal contact that a bright man would learn what their wants are and what are the difficulties in the way of direct trade. A commercial traveler simply

passing through the country requires no license, but if making a prolonged stay would need a license as "representant de commerce," costing 40 francs (franc = 19.3 cents) per annum. There is no discrimination against Americans as compared with other nationalities, nor have citizens any advantages over foreigners in this respect. In business of the class referred to the merchants are, generally speaking, solvent. Of course each case would have to be considered separately, and reliable information can be had as to most of them.

The mode of living here is quite different from the American. For single men the custom is to take a furnished room, which can be had at from 50 to 60 francs a month for a good room, and to board in a restaurant. For déjeuner and dinner, consisting of several dishes at each, with ordinary wine included, the usual charge varies from 75 to 90 francs a month. Needless to say that any American traveler calling at this consulate will have all the information and assistance that it is in my power to give him.

Sales in Honduras.

How Trade may be extended in Central America.

Consul F. S. S. Johnson, of Puerto Cortez, develops more points on neglected trade opportunities in Honduras, as follows:

An energetic salesman with a knowledge of the Spanish language, sent to study the needs and requirements of the people, would learn how to best supply the market. For instance, the peasant does not wear the same kind of a shoe that the merchant does, nor do the lower class of women have the same kind of a dress that the better class wear, for bright and gay colors are the dream of the peons' lives. Many articles not to be had in the United States, purchased in Europe and worn by the women here, could be made in America at a fair profit; for instance, the light shawl which the women throw over their shoulders as well as the silk scarf to cover their heads. I do not believe that an extension of trade can be secured by the present system pursued by many of our manufacturers in asking consuls for lists of importers and mailing to these price lists and catalogues, which find their way to the wastebasket. The trade of this Republic is open to the world, and the opportunities should be embraced by Americans.

Thus far every inducement by the Hondureans is held out to the American as well as his goods. One of the largest American colonies in Central America is located in this consular district. With the friendship of the Honduras people and Americans in possession of the leading business houses in this consular district, can there be any reason for our manufacturers not seeking closer trade relations with Honduras? The four lines of steamers operating between this port and the United States should be kept busy in bringing goods to this country instead of being sent back in ballast.

Candles in Syria.

Extensive Use of these Illuminants.

Vice-Consul-General Wm. C. Magelsson writes from Beirut that the candles used in Syria are both manufactured locally and imported.

Those of domestic production are handmade and of poor finish. The materials used in making them are paraffin and stearin (imitation bees' wax), and in some instances real wax is used.

Most of the foreign candles consumed in Syria are of French make. They are imported through commission houses and are sold to Syrian wholesale dealers; a credit of three or four months is usually given. Practically all the business of Syria is in the hands of commission merchants.

Inasmuch as statistics are not available in Turkey it is impossible to state the exact amount of the candle importations; it is known, however, that the consumption is very large. Candles are used in every home and but in city and country. They are used in the houses of the wealthy natives as well as in the tents of the nomad tribes. Large quantities are furnished to the hotels and churches. They are an important feature of all religious ceremonies. During the celebration of marriages the guests hold long lighted candles, which they carry away to their homes when they depart. Persons desirous of bringing good fortune to relatives and friends, or hoping to draw the blessings of heaven upon themselves, frequently keep from one to five candles constantly burning upon the church altars. The Mohammedans also use them in their places of worship.

Mr. Magelsson also suggests correspondence with a party in Damascus, Syria, who is interested in the importation of American machinery and may be able to assist American exporters in forming connections with firms in that ancient city. The name of this business man will be furnished upon application to Bureau of Manufactures, as well as names of candle makers of Beirut who are interested in adopting modern apparatus.

Are we Losing our Bacon Trade in England?

The remarkable gain Canada has made on the export of bacon to England is one that should have the attention of American exporters of that article. The *British Grocer* comments on these facts in a recent issue as follows: "As an exclusive trade the Canadian bacon trade still falls a long way behind that of the United States, but considering its comparative youthfulness, it affords evidence of astonishing vigor and vitality, and must therefore be reckoned with as an important fact in determining the probable course of the bacon trade."

According to British figures furnished by Consul Worman for 1905, the United States exported to Great Britain 2,755,233 hundredweight, against 2,806,108 in 1904, which figures indicate a falling off of 50,875 hundredweight, while Canada exported only 829,883 in 1904, against 1,191,390 hundredweight in 1905, thus making a gain of 361,507 hundredweight.

However, American official figures show that the United States exported to Great Britain 1,968,227 hundredweight of bacon in 1904 and 2,133,973 in 1905, a gain of 165,746 hundredweight. The statistics for 1906, however, show a retrograde movement, as follows:

	Hundred-weight
January.	205,464
February.	182,389
March.	179,165
April.	179,672
May.	158,063

It is claimed by a Dublin correspondent of the *Montreal Star* that there is a great scarcity of bacon pigs in Ireland and that the rise in price of bacon is imminent there. Asked how he accounted for the falling off in the rearing of pigs in the country, considering that the last potato harvest had been a tolerably good one, one of the leading dealers replied that he believed it was owing to the large imports of American flour, which, in contradistinction to Irish milled flour, left no offal for pig feeding. The price of rich bacon at present was 2 shillings per hundredweight less than twelve months ago, and it has stood almost stationary at that figure since September last. In July, 1904, it was 6 shillings per hundredweight higher, and in March, 1905, it was 2 shillings above the present rate.

Vehicle Trade.

Demand in Brazil for Modern Vehicles.

Consul-General George E. Anderson states that it seems quite probable that one result of the wave of municipal betterment which is passing over Rio de Janeiro will be the increased use of carriages and similar vehicles.

At present few carriages are used in the Brazilian capital, street cars, tramways, or "bonds," as they are called, supplying the means of locomotion and transportation for all classes of people for almost all purposes and places. It is the usual thing now to see ladies in evening costumes, gowned for the theater or for dinner with all the embellishments which go with the most up-to-date costumes, riding about in the street cars. This has been largely a necessity both from the hilly nature of Rio de Janeiro, many of the most beautiful residences being quite inaccessible by carriage, and also because of the rough pavements which have existed heretofore. At present, however, miles of asphalt pavement exist, and more is being laid as rapidly as the work can be done. One of the most beautifully paved drives in the world is being completed along the bay, and the demand for smart, modern vehicles for pleasure and general needs is bound to increase.

There is some carriage building now carried on in Brazil, but most of the better grade of vehicles come from Europe, notably France. Prices for the imported vehicles, and indeed for all others, are very high, the import duty of 60 per cent upon the completed vehicle or of 30 per cent upon the incomplete vehicles restricting the trade greatly. The carriages now used are mostly victorias and a two-wheeled vehicle in which the driver sits with his "fare," all vehicles having tops. They are generally of fair weight, the rough pavements heretofore demanding strong parts and hard service. Even with the improved pavements the trade will probably continue to demand heavy vehicles.

Names of the carriage makers and carriage dealers in Rio de Janeiro, furnished by the consul-general, will be supplied on application to the Bureau of Manufactures.

Opening for Dentists.

German Cities Present Good Field for Dental Graduates.

Consul F. S. Hannah, of Magdeburg, suggests a possible opening for American dentists in German cities.

Investigation as to the number of practising

dentists in the city of Magdeburg, as well as in the entire province of Saxony, shows a decidedly small number in proportion to the population, especially as in recent years the Germans are coming to realize more and more the importance of caring for the teeth. Magdeburg, with nearly 250,000 inhabitants, at the present time shows only 21 practicing dentists, one of whom—a lady—has studied dental surgery in America and enjoys a large and profitable practice. As a further proof of this growing need, a comparison of the number of dentists to that of physicians is worthy of consideration. In the province of Saxony, with a population of nearly 3,000,000 people, there are only 90 practicing dentists, 41 of whom are in the government district of Magdeburg, 29 in the district of Merseburg, and 20 in the district of Erfurt. In the last district named there are 10 physicians to each practising dentist; in the district of Magdeburg, 14; and in the district of Merseburg, 20. From these figures, which have been obtained from reliable sources, it is quite clear that there is an excellent opportunity for young dentists, and especially so for young American dentists conversant with the German language, to locate and build up a practice in some of the many comparatively large and flourishing cities of this province. It is only fair to assume that honest efforts would be crowned with success, as in the larger cities, like Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, etc., where American dentists have already located. They are at the present time, in the majority of cases, enjoying enviable success.

Unfortunately, a few years ago a number of so-called "American dentists" with spurious titles brought American dental titles in general in bad repute. However, these matters have been adjusted, and at the present time, by taking the proper steps, competent dentists, graduates of reputable colleges, can establish themselves here and practise unmolested.

Guatemala's Commerce.

United States has over One-third of the Trade.

Consul-General A. A. Winslow, of Guatemala City, makes the report that, according to the latest published reports, the foreign commerce of the Republic of Guatemala for the year 1905 aggregated \$15,082,202, U. S. gold, the exports being \$8,237,758, and the imports \$6,844,444, showing a balance of \$1,393,314 in favor of that country. Mr. Winslow continues:

The importations for 1905 exceeded those of 1904 by \$1,803,302, of which increase the United States secured \$1,265,562, England \$258,978, and Germany \$95,372. Of the imports for 1904 the United States supplied 36 per cent, England 26 per cent, and Germany 25 per cent; while for 1905 the United States furnished 45 per cent, England 23 per cent, and Germany 21 per cent.

The exports show an increase of \$685,892 for the year 1905, during which time the United States took \$582,848 more than in 1904 and Germany \$570,719 more, while England took \$273,822 less. The principal increase was in coffee, the United States taking 82,063 pounds more of coffee in 1905 than in 1904, and Germany 110,540 pounds more.

Of the exports for 1904 the United States took 30 per cent, Germany 46 per cent, and England 17 per cent; while during 1905 the United States

took 35 per cent, Germany 50 per cent, and England 13 per cent.

This is a gratifying showing and should encourage the manufacturers and producers of the United States, but it falls far short of what it should be. I feel this is one of the best fields for the American exporter, as there is no home competition to contend with and American goods are rated the best. The trouble has been that but little has been done by the American merchants or manufacturers to cultivate this trade, while the English and German houses have pushed business here for years, and there are several branch houses in the field pushing their wares.

It will pay to work this country more thoroughly. It is right at our door and can be opened economically and promptly. When the Guatemala Northern Railway is completed Guatemala City will be only six days from New York, and the rates for freight or passengers should be cheaper than from San Francisco to New York. This trade should be ours, and we can have it if we will go after it.

The American shipper has made a good showing for this country during the past two years. There has been a decided improvement in the packing of wares, but there is still room for improvements. Great care should be taken to pack according to instructions. In many cases the goods must be sent into the interior on mule back. In this case packages should weigh from 100 to 150 pounds, never more than 200 pounds.

Neglected Opportunities.

Needs in Central America — Faults of Shipments.

Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, of Puerto Cortes, believes that Americans should take more active steps in securing control of the markets in Honduras, the present oversight giving European competitors an opportunity to secure a stronger foothold in Central America. He writes:

It is a matter of regret that American commerce has lost ground in the neighboring Republic of Guatemala, as it is known that the trade of that country is now in the hands of Germans. The Hamburg-American steamers call regularly at the Guatemalan ports on the Caribbean Sea. The German language is now being taught in the schools of that country, and German capital controls almost all of the coffee plantations, the product of which is the chief article of export from Guatemala. With lines of steamers plying between Puerto Cortes, New Orleans, Mobile, and New York, there can be no excuse for our people to complain of lack of transportation. Rates of freight from America compare favorably with those of other lines engaged in traffic with Central America.

During the short time I have been stationed at Puerto Cortes I have inquired from importers and others as to the condition in which goods arrived from the United States. The reply is that more attention should be given to the packing of goods. I have seen a car lot of oil landed at Puerto Cortes in which fully one-half of the oil cans were leaking. Flour has arrived here in poor condition. As to cotton goods, the reason given me by one of the merchants why the exporters of the United States do not secure more orders is that the goods which please Americans do not sell well in Honduras.

In this instance it is necessary that a man

should be sent to Honduras to study styles — colors of fabrics most desired by the people. American shoes have the preference over all foreign makes, but a larger market could be secured if a proper canvass were made of Puerto Cortes and towns along the Honduras Railroad. The majority of the trade of this port is handled by New Orleans merchants, little or no goods coming from New York or the large cities of the North.

The credit system is one that should be given greater consideration by American merchants. Longer time and less rate of interest are the inducements held out by the exporters of European countries. Americans should bear in mind that last year's epidemic of yellow fever — the first since 1892, and lasting from May to October —

almost ruined the trade of Puerto Cortes and other nearby towns. Merchants were obliged to give credit and in consequence are behind in their payments to American houses for goods purchased many months ago.

No Demand for American Carriages and Wagons.

Answering the inquiries of carriage dealers as to the best method of introducing their goods in Honduras I have to say that there is but one road suitable for the use of American style of vehicles for pleasure or freight. This road extends from Tegucigalpa to the Pacific coast. All other roads are trails, and are just wide enough to admit the passage of a mule. Until better roads are built in the Republic there will be no demand for American carriages or wagons.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

In this Bulletin we include the agreement governing the railroad freight and baggagemen on the Boston and Maine Railroad, the agreement of the printing pressmen of Brockton, and that of teamsters of Haverhill.

Boston.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE GENERAL BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT AND ARBITRATION OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD FREIGHT AND BAGGAGEMEN OF AMERICA.

Rules Applicable to Employees in the Freight, Baggage and Station Service.

1. The rules of this schedule apply to baggagemen and station men at all stations, and to freight handlers at all stations outside of Boston.
2. All having charge of men at stations where freight and baggagemen are employed shall be furnished with copy of this agreement.
3. Promotions shall be made according to ability and merit — the superior at the station interested to be judge of promotions.
4. All vacancies shall be posted for 10 days in the respective departments at stations where they occur.
5. If a vacancy occurs in the day force, night men shall be given preference in filling position.
6. Men temporarily assigned to work other than their own will receive compensation of position to which assigned.
7. A normal day shall be established at every station covering either schedule, and wherever this has been adopted overtime will be paid for all work in excess of same; 31 minutes to be considered one hour, less than 31 minutes not to be considered. If required to return after supper for extra work, one-half day shall be paid for five hours or less and one day for any time over five hours.
8. If at any station it is considered excessive hours are being worked immediate consideration shall be given by the management, and every thing practicable done to improve conditions.
9. Freight, baggage and station men shall not be disciplined for minor offences without a fair and impartial hearing, and if the employee considers that an injustice has been done him he

shall have the right to appeal within the next six days to the next higher in authority; if the investigation finds the accused blameless his record will remain as previous thereto, and he shall receive pay for all time lost.

10. Where there is to be a reduction in force on account of curtailment of expenses or otherwise, the man of the least ability and the poorest record shall be the first laid off.

11. In case of reinstatement to partial or full force, the last man laid off shall be the first reinstated, provided, however, that his record is clear and his work in the past has been creditable; senior service shall have the preference when ability and merit are equal.

Freight Department.

12. Promotion in freight service shall be truckman to delivery or receiving clerk, to checker.

13. Sunday and holiday work will be avoided as far as practicable. When required, however, compensation shall be given — for three hours or less, one-half day; for over three hours, one day; eight hours to be considered a day's work.

Baggage and Station Service.

14. At all stations where men are required to wear prescribed uniforms or caps, or both, they shall be furnished without expense to the wearer.

15. Remuneration for Sunday work will be allowed: One-quarter day for reporting once; one-half day for reporting twice, and one day for a total of over five hours' service. This will not affect men now receiving one-half day and one day for Sunday work.

16. At Union Station, Boston, 10 hours in 12 shall constitute a day's work, all time worked over 10 hours shall be paid for as overtime.

These rules shall be in effect from June 12, 1906.

Brockton.**PRINTING PRESSMEN.**

Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union No. 102, and Employers.

From and after March 15, 1906, and for a term of nine and one-half months, ending January 1, 1907, employers accepting this agreement bind themselves to the employment in their press-rooms and the departments thereof, of mechanics and workmen who are members of the Brockton Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, No. 102, and agree to observe and respect the conditions imposed by the constitution, by-laws, and scale of prices of aforesaid organization and of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, copies of which are hereunto attached and made a part of this agreement.

1. The minimum price for a day's work shall be \$2.25 a day for job pressmen, and \$2.75 a day for cylinder pressmen, a day's work to consist of not more than eight continuous hours, between 7 A.M. and 6 P.M., not more than one hour to be allowed for lunch. Wages to be payable in full weekly.

2. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half. All work after 10 P.M. to be double price.

3. All work done on Sunday, Patriots' Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas to be paid for at double price.

4. Where a pressman is called in temporarily he shall be given at least one-half day's work, or pay for same.

5. The shortening of the hours of the regularly employed members shall not be caused by the employment of any surplus help.

6. In offices where the Saturday half-holiday is observed, a week's work shall consist of not more than 48 hours, not more than nine hours in any one day, said hours to be designated by the office, and mutually agreed upon by the members of the Chapel; provided, that all hours in

excess of said designated hours shall be considered as overtime.

7. Pressmen employed on the case shall be paid \$16.50 for week of 48 hours' time.

Haverhill.**TEAMSTERS.**

Coal Dealers of Haverhill and Vicinity and Team Drivers Union No. 327.

1. Teamsters shall report at barn at 6.45 A.M., clean horses and be ready to leave stable at 7.25 A.M. Day's work shall end at 5.30 P.M. One hour, on or near the usual hour (12 to 1) as possible, shall be allowed for dinner. All help, except teamsters, shall report for work at 7.30 A.M., dinner hour out and day's work to end at 5.30 P.M.

2. The minimum wages shall be: Screeners, mill hands, wood, coal, lumber, all teamsters and yard men, \$12 a week; team helpers, \$11 a week. All members employed on longshoreman work shall receive 50 cents an hour. It is understood that men shall care for horses on mornings of Sundays and holidays, but in no case shall they be required to clean harnesses or wash wagons on Sundays or holidays.

3. During the months of June, July, and August day's work ends Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, without loss of pay.

4. Members in good standing of Local 327 shall be given work, or those becoming members at next meeting of Local 327.

5. The organization on its part agrees to do all in its power to further the interests of employers signing this agreement.

6. Any dispute hereafter shall be settled without strike or lockout by such amicable means as may be devised by a committee of workmen acting in conference with the employer.

7. This agreement shall take effect June 1, 1906, run to November 1, 1907, and continue in force thereafter until changed by mutual consent. Either party desiring a change shall give the other 30 days' notice in writing.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

Inquiries are being constantly made at this Department for current information regarding trade unions, particularly those of Massachusetts, and those internationals with which the local unions are affiliated. This section is introduced to record, as far as possible, matters of general public interest relating to trade unionism. As no information will be considered under this caption unless received from official sources, the co-operation of trade unions and their officers is necessary for a continuance of the section.

Work of Organizers.

The reports of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts for July, as given in the *American Federationist*, follow:

Fall River. All local unions are increasing their membership and building up their treasuries. Bricklayers secured advance from \$3.60

to \$4 a day without strike. Carpenters are asking for a minimum wage of \$3 a day. Textile workers have asked for a conference with manufacturers in regard to wages. Stationary firemen organized recently. Garment workers are forming union. Employment is steady.

Marlborough. Have been working in Lewis-

ton, Me. The condition of organized labor is much better than that of the unorganized. Building trades have eight-hour day, cotton mill and shoe factory employees 10 hours. Employment steady in all trades with the exception of shoe-making. Practically all the building trades are organized. Factory help is not so well organized. Constant agitation is increasing the demand for the union labels.

Milford. Organized crafts, such as cigar makers, stonecutters, quarry workers, derrickmen, bartenders, blacksmiths, barbers, and tool sharpeners receive good wages. There is a good demand for the labels of cigar makers and shoe workers. City laborers recently secured \$2 a day and eight hours. Expect to organize city laborers shortly.

New Bedford. Industrial conditions are fairly good and employment steady. Wages have advanced in many instances. City ordinance requires the eight-hour day for laborers employed by contractors for the city. General agitation is carried on for the union labels. No labor troubles.

Southbridge. In general, wages have increased 25 per cent, and nine-hour day has been secured without strike. Employment is plentiful and prospects excellent for a good summer. Conditions are surely improving in this section. Carpenters' scale remains the same as last year. Painters secured increase of 25 cents a day without strike. Metal polishers obtained 25 cents a day increase without strike. Blacksmiths, retail clerks, machinists, truckmen, plumbers, and textile workers are organizing. Cutlery forgers have formed union recently.

Wage Increase — Commercial Telegraphers.

A schedule which went into effect in June, 1906, benefits telegraphers employed by J. J. Quinlan & Co. of Boston in 55 New England and Quebec cities. The change in the wage schedule indicates an increase varying from \$2.50 to \$5 a week in the Boston office, and also insures increases for out-of-town offices in the immediate future. — *Commercial Telegraphers' Journal*, July, 1906.

The First Labor Union Bank.

The Commonwealth Trust and Savings bank, Chicago's first union labor banking institution, opened May 19, 1906. The bank is organized under the laws of Arizona and has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, divided into shares of \$5 each. This capitalization has been reduced to \$500,000, one-half of which has been subscribed for. The managing officers of the bank are practical bankers and men of long experience. The board of directors is composed of men who are prominent in the labor world. — *The Railway Clerk*, July, 1906.

Consumption Among Cigar Makers.

The *Cigar Makers' Journal* of July 15, 1906, gives the death benefits paid in July, 1905. Beside giving the name of the member, date of initiation, and the union to which the member belonged, the causes of death are given with the age and amount of benefit paid. It is interesting to note that the cause of death in 11 cases out of 39 specified was consumption. The ages

of the members dying with pulmonary consumption during July, 1905, follow: One at 32 years; two at 34 years; one at 35 years; one at 36 years; one at 37 years; one at 39 years; one at 44 years; one at 45 years; one at 46 years, and one at 57 years. It will be seen that the number of members dying of consumption contributed nearly 30 per cent of the total number reported.

Bookbinders' Convention.

The tenth convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was held at Washington, D. C., June 12-16, 1906. One hundred and thirty active local unions are reported as affiliated with the international. Among the resolutions offered, some of which were adopted, were that no person be permitted to enter the trade as an apprentice under the age of 16 nor over 20 years of age; to petition Congress to increase the duty on manufactured paper; the endorsement of printers' struggle for the eight-hour day, and the demanding of the eight-hour day for bookbinders, with authority to enter on strike if refused, with support of the international, and the establishment of a fund for such purpose; the admitting to membership of men working at a class of trade known as tip or leather printers in the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; and special attention to be given to the organization of the Southern field. — *International Bookbinders*, June, 1906.

Commercial Telegraphers' Convention.

The Third Regular and First Biennial Convention of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 7-12, 1906. The report of the president showed a gain of about 2,000 members since the convention of 1904; the splendid results obtained by the raising of over \$1,500 as an organization fund by the members throughout the country; the presentation of 15 schedules to employers, 13 of which were successfully concluded, nine providing for the employment of union telegraphers only and an approximate yearly increase in salaries of nearly \$30,000.

Among the recommendations to the convention was a plan for perfecting a proper apprentice system through which young men and women might enter the service with the proper moral qualifications; the attitude the organization ought to take towards government ownership of the telegraph; the organization of a mutual benefit department; the creation of a defence fund by increasing the dues \$1 per annum; the declaration of the organization in regard to presenting wage schedules to individuals, firms, associations, and corporations employing members of the union; the amendment of the strike clause whereby the power to use this last resort to obtain our rights could be placed in the hands of the proper officials of the union; and the organizing of an insurance and benefit system. — *Commercial Telegraphers Journal*, May, 1906.

Need for New Legislators.

Congress has again adjourned without having enacted any legislation demanded by organized labor. The eight-hour bill was reported out of the committee with a favorable recommendation, but that was as far as it got. This is not the first time it has been reported out of a committee, but

it is apparently as far from becoming a law as it has ever been.

The anti-injunction bill, the most important of all the measures introduced by organized labor, was not even reported out of committee. It would have been all the same if it had been reported out, for it would have been throttled in the House or in the Senate. The corporations which benefit through the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes have no intention of allowing this measure to become a law, and that these corporations are in control of our national legislature is daily becoming more apparent.

It is this utter disregard of the just claims of organized labor that has aroused the American Federation of Labor to action. If we cannot get that which we are entitled to from the men who now represent us in Congress we must send others there who will carry out our wishes.

Judicial usurpation is daily becoming more pronounced. The anti-injunction bill advocated by organized labor is not a revolutionary measure. It is not an attack on the judicial system of our country, but rather an effort to limit the power of judges and bring our judicial system back to the point where our forefathers who framed the constitution intended that it should be. Recently the judicial branch of our government has usurped the powers of the legislative and the executive branches; in short, the judges have become judge, jury, and executioner.

The International Typographical Union has been engaged in a strike to establish an eight-hour workday since January 1 last. In some of the cities throughout the country the struggle has been on for a longer period. The printers in Chicago have been out in some of the shops since last August. The strike has been conducted along peaceful lines and surely no one will contend that the demand for a shorter workday is not justifiable.

But what do we find? In Chicago Judge Holdom issued an injunction which restrains the printers from even maintaining a union were the order observed in its entirety. He has restrained the printers from printing or distributing a list of union shops, as that might possibly hurt the trade of the employers who are fighting the union. At the same time the Chicago Employers' Association prints a list of the non-union shops and sends it to each member, urging them to give their patronage to the men who are fighting the union. Two of the officers of the Chicago Typographical Union were fined \$100 and sentenced to thirty days in jail for contempt of court because they had violated the injunction. It was shown that they had paid the transportation of two non-union printers to New York to get them out of a "scab" shop in this city. Now the average citizen would hardly think that a crime, but it was one of the things which Judge Holdom had enjoined the union from doing.

In Minneapolis, in Richmond, and in some other cities, judges refused to issue injunctions along the lines of the one issued by Judge Holdom. In some other cities, again, injunctions

have been issued almost as stringent in their terms as the Holdom injunction. It all depends on the whim and caprice of the individual judge. Most judges are bred in an environment not calculated to give them sympathy with the interests of the workers. They are sometimes accused of being bought by corporations. In most cases this charge is unfounded because it is not necessary to buy them. Their sympathies are with the employers anyway. They know nothing about labor unions except what may be told them by employers when they gather in their fashionable clubs. The employers in many instances have contributed funds to help elect them to the bench.

In view of these circumstances the need of a law more clearly defining the power of judges in issuing injunctions in labor disputes is apparent. If it is lawful for one man to do a certain act, it cannot be unlawful for two or twenty men to do the same thing. That is the main contention in the anti-injunction bill which has been introduced in every session of Congress for the past three or four years, and which our legislators have not now any intention of enacting into law. They never had any intention, either, so that the only thing for organized labor to do is to adopt the watchword of the American Federation of Labor and "Stand by your friends and defeat your enemies." All union men and their friends should vote to elect men to Congress (regardless of their political affiliations) who will give organized labor a square deal. — *Steam Shovel and Dredge, July, 1906.*

The Queer New York Labor Decision.*

It is said that this law is class legislation in that it forbids a woman to work in a factory late at night, while she may work even harder in her own home. It is said that she is as likely to undermine her own health and that of her possible offspring by overwork in the flat as in the factory. Such a possibility, however, raises a question for legislative discretion rather than judicial dogmatism. If the Legislature finds that some actual harm comes from factory work for women at night, it would seem to be competent to prohibit it, and we think it might well come to that conclusion. The great body of the women in factories are young. A large proportion of them are under age. In many industries there are as many between the ages of 16 and 20 as there are over 21. We believe the State may properly, for the sake of the public health and public morals, say that these young women shall not be kept in factories after nine o'clock at night and then turned loose in the streets. The fact that some women whom the law does not cover may in other ways injure themselves and their posterity ought not to prevent the State from dealing with a real and menacing industrial evil, nor should the fact that many of these women willingly work in factories. The State should protect them against their own ignorance and against their own necessities, which make the exploiters of labor able to command night work. — *New York Tribune.*

*See Decision on page 375, first paragraph, post.

RECENT LEGAL LABOR DECISIONS.

Unconstitutionality of 10-hour Law for Women and Minors.—The State law of New York restricting the hours of labor of women and minors in factories to 10 a day, or 60 a week, was held to be void by Judge Olmstead in the Court of Special Sessions on August 3, 1906. Judge Olmstead held:

"To labor and employ labor are inherent and inalienable rights of our citizens and cannot be taken away in whole or in part unless upon the broad ground of public good, which must be apparent and cannot be predicated upon legislative dictum. In the case under consideration the right of the employed and the right of the employer are equally involved. Nothing to the contrary appearing, it must be assumed that the woman was a willing worker for a willing employer, and that the result was mutually satisfactory and profitable." . . .

This case involved one David I. Williams, proprietor of a bookbinding establishment, who was arrested for violation of the law in question. Defendant was discharged.

The converse of this decision was given in Massachusetts on May 6, 1876 (Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mfg. Co., 120 Mass. 383), complaint being made (under Stat. 1874, c. 221) to the Police Court of Lowell against the violation of the 60-hour weekly law for women and minors then existing in Massachusetts. Defendant was found guilty and appealed to Superior Court where judgment of Police Court was affirmed. Appeal was taken to Supreme Court which affirmed judgment of Superior Court.

Employer's Liability—Defective Appliances.—The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held in the recent case of *Saxe v. Walworth Mfg. Co.*, 77 N. E. 883, that a servant could not recover for injuries owing to the bursting of an emery wheel, where there was no evidence to show that inspection or diligence on the part of the master could have discovered any defects in the wheel; that a master owed a servant no duty to guard certain machinery, where the servant knew that there was no guard when he entered the employment.

Constitutionality of Missouri Eight-hour Law.—The Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the validity of the Missouri eight-hour law for minors in the case of *Cantwell et al. v. State of Missouri*, 179 Mo. 245. The plaintiffs in error were convicted of violating the law by compelling or permitting their minors to work over the regulation eight hours. They contended that the law was invalid as being in contravention of the provision of the State Constitution prohibiting the enactment of special laws regulating labor and of the federal guarantee of the right of contract. The Supreme Court of Missouri held the law valid, and its decision has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United

States, on authority of 169 U. S. 366; 197 U. S. 11; 3 Pet. 280, and 179 Mo. 245.

Right to Reduce Wages of Seamen.—In the recent case of *The Sadie C. Sumner*, 142 Fed. 611, before the United States District Court, District of Massachusetts, the Court held that a reduction in the wages of a mate after the completion of a voyage, for alleged incompetency or neglect of duty, will not be approved, where the employment was on a coasting vessel and there was opportunity to discharge him, and no action was taken by the master to that end, nor to disrate him; that where there was fair ground for claiming the right to reduce the wages of a mate because of neglect of duty, the refusal to pay him the agreed wages in full on his discharge was not "without sufficient cause," so as to subject the master or owner to the penalty imposed by Rev. St. § 4529, as amended by Act. Dec. 21, 1898, C. 28 § 4, 30 Stat. 756 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 3077).

Trade Union Death Benefits.—In the recent case of *Dielmann v. Berka*, 49 Misc. 486, before the Supreme Court of New York, it appeared that defendant was treasurer of a voluntary association known as *Ericklayers Union No. 11*, of which plaintiff's deceased husband was a member at the time of his death. An article of the by-laws of the union provided upon the death of a member for the payment to the survivors of \$100; that death benefits shall not be paid before proper heirs have been ascertained, and that where members have no specific heirs and have made no other disposition, the society assumes the burial expenses not exceeding \$100. The father of deceased paid the funeral expenses and claimed and was paid the \$100; shortly afterward plaintiff claimed the benefit. The Court held that although Union had no knowledge or reason to know that deceased was married, it assumed some risk in paying anyone before the full time for the presentation of claims had expired; that the sum to be paid is spoken of in the by-laws as a death benefit and never as a funeral benefit, and that the circumstances that the father paid the funeral expenses is not, therefore, controlling as to his right to receive the death benefit; that as the deceased left a widow and a father, the most that the plaintiff was entitled to collect from the Union was one-half of the benefit (Code Civ. Pro. § 2732). Judgment of lower court for plaintiff reduced by fifty dollars and, as so modified, affirmed.

Injunction against Bribery, Intimidation, and Coercion.—*Weekly Benefits not Bribery.*—In the recent case of *Everett Waddey Co. et al. v. Richmond Typographical Union No. 90 et al.*, 53 S. E. 273, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia affirmed the judgment of the Chancery Court of Richmond in favor of defendants and

denied a rehearing. In the action to enjoin the members of the union from interfering with plaintiff's employees, the Court held the evidence insufficient to show that the members of the union had used threats or violence towards the employees, justifying an injunction, though they sometimes followed them to their homes and boarding houses, and in one case there was shown to have been a personal difficulty between a union member and an employee. The Court also held that though members of a union may lawfully combine, and except as they are bound by contract, quit their employment on refusal to grant their demands, and may by persuasion and argument induce others to join them, they may be restrained by injunction from molesting their former employer by bribery, intimidation, and coercion of its employees; that the payment by a union of weekly benefits and transportation to employees leaving their employer and joining the union is not bribery, which may be restrained by injunction.

Application of Statutes to Union Labels.—In the recent case of *Lawlor v. Charles H. Merritt & Son*, 63 Atl. 639, before the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, it appeared that plaintiff, secretary of the United Hatters of America, brought action against Charles H. Merritt & Son for an injunction and damages for attaching to hats manufactured by defendants an imitation of a union label; whereupon defendants appealed, and plaintiff appealed from refusal of court to find certain facts according to his request. Case reversed on defendant's appeal. Gen. St. 1902, § 4907, provides that whenever any person, corporation, association, or union of workmen has adopted any label announcing that goods to which such label shall be attached were manufactured by such person, or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate the same. The Court held, that such section had no anticipation to a union label adopted by an unincorporated association of hat makers who made no hats themselves, copies of which labels were furnished gratis to manufacturers of hats employing only union workmen, and in some cases to non-union factories for use of hats sold after the factory became unionized; that a label merely reciting that it is a registered union label, and containing a figure inclosing in a circle the words "The United Hatters of North America," "Union Made," did not announce that the goods to which it was attached were manufactured by a member or members of "The United Hatters of North America," and was therefore not within the statute.

Violation of Injunction by Persons not Parties.—In the recent case of *Employers' Teaming Co. v. Teamsters Joint Council et al.* 141 Fed. 679, before the United States Circuit Court, N. D. Illinois, E. D., it appeared that an order was issued in a suit in equity for an injunction restraining defendants, their agents or servants, and all other persons aiding or abetting or acting in concert with them, or having knowledge of the order, from interfering with or in any way hindering, obstructing, or stopping the business of complainant, which was a teaming company. The order was widely published. Copies were posted

in public places and placed on each side of all complainant's wagons, which also bore large signs calling attention thereto. The wagons were also operated under armed guards. In proceedings for contempt against respondent, who was not a party to the suit, it was shown that he was one of the most active in a mob which attacked one of complainant's wagons so placarded and guarded; that he incited others to violence, and himself threw stones at the wagons, teamsters, and guards, and assaulted one of the guards while the latter was in charge of the police. The Court held that he must be deemed to have had knowledge of the order, notwithstanding his sworn general denial of all the allegations of the petition and that he was guilty of contempt in aiding and abetting the defendants in violating the order of the court and wilfully obstructing its process; that it is a settled rule that under Rev. St. § 725 (U. S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 583), to render a person amenable to an injunction, it is neither necessary that he should have been a party to the suit nor have been actually served with a copy of the injunction, so long as he appears to have had actual notice.

Constitutional Law—Contract not to join Labor Organization.—In the recent case of *People v. Marcus*, 185 N. Y. 257, an appeal from an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department (*People v. Marcus*, 110 App. Div. 255*), which reversed a judgment of the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New York, convicting defendant of a misdemeanor, the Court of Appeals of the Supreme Court of New York affirmed judgment of Appellate Division. The Court held that the free and untrammelled right to contract is a part of the liberty guaranteed to every citizen by the Federal and State Constitutions. Personal liberty is always subject to restraint when its exercise affects the safety, health, or moral and general welfare of the public, but subject to such restraint an employer and employee may make and enforce such contracts relating to labor as they may agree upon. Section 171a of the Penal Code which in effect is an enactment that a person shall not make the employment or the continuance of an employment of a person conditional upon the employee not joining or becoming a member of a labor organization, is an unauthorized restraint upon the freedom to contract in relation to the purchase and sale of labor and is unconstitutional.

Justice Chase in rendering the opinion said in part: "A person may refuse to work for another on any ground that he may regard as sufficient and the employer has no right to demand a reason for it, and even if the reason is that the employee refuses to work with another who is not a member of his organization, it does not affect his right to stop work or to refuse to enter upon an employment. The converse of this statement must be true, and an employer of labor may refuse to employ a person who is a member of any labor organization or he may make an employment conditional upon the person employed refraining from joining or becoming a member of a labor organization." (*National Protective Assn. v. Cumming*, 170 N. Y. 315). Justice Bartlett said in dissenting: "The free-

dom of contract should be untrammelled; a person desiring employment ought not to be required to abstain from joining any labor organization, nor should he be compelled to join a labor organization. The statute should have covered both cases."

Injunction Against Boycott.—In the recent case of *Huttig Sash & Door Co. v. Fuelle et al.*, 143 Fed. 363, before the Circuit Court, E. D. Missouri, E. D., it appeared that in a proceeding for contempt against defendants for violation of an injunction previously granted in the cause and against others for aiding, abetting, and assisting them in such violation, the following facts were shown: Complainant was engaged in the manufacture of doors, sashes, and other woodwork for the furnishing of houses, and defendants were members of a labor union of carpenters and joiners and were enjoined from conducting a boycott against complainant directly or indirectly, by causing notice to be given to contractors or others not to purchase its products under threats to cause their workmen to leave their service or from attempting to induce such workmen to quit because of such purchases. For 15 months the injunction was obeyed, and then the respondents, those not parties to the suit being members or officers of the same labor organization, with knowledge of the injunction commenced sending out to owners, architects and contractors monthly booklets containing a list of the so-called "fair" mills in which complainant's name did not appear, and a letter requesting that all contracts should contain a clause that only union-made furnishings be used, and a statement that, unless such materials were used, union men would refuse to handle them. Respondents also, by threatening to call a strike of their workmen, induced certain contractors to sign a contract to buy only from mills listed as "fair" for a term of two years. No statement was made to such persons at the time that complainant was excepted from the prohibition, nor was it mentioned in the booklets. The Court held that both the obtaining of the contracts and the circulating of the booklets were plain violations of the spirit, if not the letter, of the injunction, and subjected respondents to punishment for contempt; those who were parties to the suit, for violation of the injunction, and the others, for knowingly aiding and assisting in such violation; that while persons who were not parties to a suit in which an injunction was issued cannot be committed for contempt for violation of the injunction, they may be punished for contempt in knowingly aiding and abetting its violation by parties who are bound thereby or conspiring with them for its violation.

Injunction—Interference with Property Rights—Coercion by Labor Unions.—In the recent case of *Purvis et al. v. Local No. 500, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, et al.*, 63 Atl. 585, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held (1) that where a labor union by concerted action attempts to injure plaintiffs in their business in order to coerce them into submission to the demands of the union, which demands require plaintiffs to furnish the capital and their business to be controlled in its essential features by the union, who are in no way responsible for the capital invested or the losses that might be entailed, such interference will be enjoined; (2)

that, where a labor union seeks to coerce an employer to employ only union workmen, and to submit himself to the control of the union, and to put himself within its power to dictate to him the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work, the compensation to be paid therefor, the time of payment, and the selection of employees, it will be enjoined at the suit of the employer; (3) that every person has a right, as between his fellow citizens and himself, to carry on his business within legal limits according to his own discretion, with any means which are safe and helpful, and to employ therein such persons as he may select, and with such absolute right third persons have no right to interfere with intent to injure, if not to destroy it, if their demands are not complied with; (4) that where labor unions declare, as did the agents of the Carpenters Union in this case, that they intend to drive an employer of workmen out of business unless he employs only union workmen, followed by notices to customers of the employer not to use the latter's material under threats of strikes in the customers' own establishments, they will be enjoined by the courts; (5) that Act of June 16, 1891, P. L. 300, providing that labor unions may adopt ways and means to make their rules and regulations effective, sanctions no rules, regulations, or by-laws, or resolutions to commit wrong, and, if it attempted to do so by authorizing labor unions to interfere with the absolute rights of employers, the legislation would be unconstitutional as a violation of the Declaration of Rights. Judge Brown, in delivering his opinion, said in part, "The opinion of the court below is learned and exhaustive . . . the question involved is a very simple one and calls for no lengthy discussion by us. . . . The question is the unlawfulness of the conspiracy of the appellants to injure and destroy the property of others, if their demands are not complied with. The question is not as to the unlawfulness of the demands which they make, but is as to their conduct upon learning that these demands are ignored by the appellees. The demands in themselves can do no harm to the latter; it results from the means employed to coerce compliance with them. . . . Putting one in actual fear of loss of his property or of injury to his business, unless he submits to demands made upon him, is often no less potent in coercion than fear of violence to his person. . . . The right of a workman to freely use his hands and to use them for just whom he pleases, upon just such terms as he pleases, is his property, and so in no less degree is a man's business in which he has invested his capital. The right of each—employer and employee—is an absolute one, inherent and indefeasible, of which neither can be deprived not even by the Legislature itself. . . . The appellants contend that the demands are made for the benefit of the members of the union. This is undoubtedly so, and, if the injury resulting from a disregard of them is confined to its members, they alone can complain, and even if injury incidentally results to outsiders, through compliance with its rules and orders, there may be no remedy for it.

Injunction—Violation—Liability of Labor Union—Conspiracy.—In the recent case of *Franklin Union No. 4 v. People, Smith v. Same, Kitchel v. Same, Mucher v. Same* (two cases), 77 N. E. 176, before the Supreme Court of Illi-

nois, it appeared that in October, 1903, upon application of the Chicago Typothetae, an injunction was issued restraining the members of Franklin Union No. 4 from interfering with the business of their employers, and from intimidating other employees from doing their work or accepting employment, etc. The Union and Smith, Kitchel, and Mucher were separately adjudged guilty of contempt for a violation of the injunction, and sued out writs of error from the Appellate Court, where the judgments were affirmed. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court the judgments of the lower court were affirmed.

The Court held regarding the contention of appellants that the Court was without jurisdiction, by reason of the want of proper parties, that the want of capacity to file a bill in chancery by an unincorporated body—a voluntary association—must be taken advantage of by demurrer, if the lack of capacity to sue appears upon the face of the bill, and if it does not the question must be raised by plea, otherwise the want of capacity of such association to sue will be waived, and the question of its capacity to sue cannot be raised in the Court upon appeal for the first time; the fact of a defect of parties in a suit for injunction does not deprive the Court of jurisdiction to hear and decide the questions raised, nor invalidate its order granting the injunction, nor furnish ground or justification of a violation of the injunction; that where the Court has before it a party complainant asking for an injunction and the party against whom the injunction is asked, upon a bill stating the case within its general equitable jurisdiction, the Court has jurisdiction to decide whether an injunction should issue and the character of such injunction, and any error upon its part in improperly issuing the injunction, or in issuing an injunction broader than is justified by the bill, is merely ground for reversal on appeal or writ of error, and is not available to defeat contempt proceedings for a violation of the injunction as issued; the defendants should have applied to the court to modify the injunction, instead of ignoring it, if they were of the opinion that it was broader than the averments of the bill authorized.

Regarding the contention that Franklin Union No. 4 could not be punished for a violation of said injunction, because a corporation can only be punished through its officers, or those acting in aid of it, for a contempt of Court, the Court held that this doctrine now seems to have been exploded and that the Courts of this State have power to adjudge a corporation, other than a municipal corporation, guilty of contempt for the wilful violation of an injunction, and such corporation may be punished by fine.

Appellants contended that the evidence did not show the union to have been guilty of a violation of the injunction. The Court in reply stated that a conspiracy at common law is an agreement or combination between two or more persons to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means the gravamen of the offense being the combination; and a combination may amount to a conspiracy, although its object be to do an act which, if done by an individual, would not be unlawful. It appeared from the evidence that the strike was inaugurated by Franklin Union No. 4; that it provided a place in which the strikers might congregate near the business places

of the members of the Chicago Typothetae; that it raised a fund by assessing the members of the union that did not go out upon strike; that said fund was used by it to maintain its members who did go out; that its regular committees actively sought to induce persons in the employ of members of the Chicago Typothetae, or who sought employment from them, not to remain in their employ or not to accept employment from them, and that many of its members were actively engaged in picketing and in the use of force and intimidation against the employees of members of the Typothetae or persons seeking employment from them. It is clear that the violence, force, threats, intimidation, and coercion which immediately followed the inauguration of the strike on October 5 was the direct result of the action of the Union at the meeting of September 27, and of the action of the Union and officers thereafter, and the results which followed were those which said Union, and its officers, were bound, in law, to know would likely follow their action, and said Union cannot excuse itself for the part it took in the conspiracy by the statement of its officers that they advised the members of the union to be orderly and to obey the law. The citizen, when engaged in lawful pursuits, must be accorded the right to walk the public streets of our cities and our country highways in absolute security and to go to and return from his home and place of business or employment without being interfered with. Intimidation and coercion are relative terms. What would put in fear a timid girl or weak woman or man might not terrorize the strong and resolute. All are alike entitled to the protection of the law.

The strong arm of the law would be short, indeed, if a member of Franklin Union No. 4 who was guilty of using violence, force, threats, and intimidation, can alone be punished, and the corporation—the organized entity—which organized the strike, furnished the money to maintain it, and moulded, shaped, and conducted it, through its officers, from regular headquarters maintained by it, cannot be reached and punished for the force, violence, threats, and intimidation which naturally would, and did, flow from the unlawful acts which it has instigated its members to commit. We think the evidence clear and unequivocal that Franklin Union No. 4 was a party to the conspiracy alleged in the bill to exist, and that it was properly found guilty of a violation of the injunction.

The action of the Court in contempt proceedings in reserving for future consideration the disposition of the fine assessed against respondent is not subject to review or appeal from the judgment of conviction.

A fine of \$1,000 imposed upon a labor union for flagrant and repeated violation of an injunction restraining it from interfering with non-union employees and their employers, was not excessive.

Justices Boggs and Scott in dissenting said in part: "The injunction should have more specifically described the persuasion from which the defendant must refrain, so that it would not have been left to each to determine for himself, at his own peril, what was lawful and what was unlawful. . . . That when the argument addressed by the striker to a workman for the purpose of in-

ducing him to leave or refrain from entering a certain employment becomes unlawful, it passes from the domain of persuasion into that of coercion, threat, or intimidation. . . . The question is not whether persuasion leads to acts of lawlessness, but whether persuasion in itself, is unlawful. A man should not be enjoined from doing an act merely because that act may lead to the doing of some wrongful act. . . . The law will be satisfied if the striker be punished when he does a wrongful act. . . . It being lawful for the union to join in encouraging and inaugu-

rating the strike, it cannot be deemed guilty because of the unlawful criminal acts of others, unless the union aided, counseled, or advised the commission of such unlawful acts. . . . The evidence does not show that Franklin Union No. 4, in its corporate capacity, entered into a combination with any other person or persons to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means or that it did anything in violation of the commands of the writ, and for this reason the judgment as to Franklin Union No. 4 should be reversed."

EXCERPTS

Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest.

The Late Dr. Joseph Körösy.

The Bureau learned with deep regret of the death of Dr. Joseph Körösy of Budapest, on June 23, 1906. Dr. Körösy's death will be felt not only in his own country but abroad, where he had come to be recognized as an authority on statistical matters. His statistical investigations and publications have been read with great interest and profit. Dr. Körösy was the founder of the Bureau of Statistics of Budapest, his life interest being to promote the high standard of that institution and to make its good influence a benefit to all.

Consumers League of Massachusetts.

The Consumers League of Massachusetts, which was formed in Boston in 1898, has issued its eighth annual report in which the work of the Consumers League is stated to be in the most prosperous condition. In speaking of the new child labor bill pertaining directly to the education and school age of children, which became operative January 1, 1906, the Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Legislation reports that although the Secretary of the State Board of Education notified the superintendents of schools in manufacturing cities that ample provisions should be made for the enlarged school attendance which might ensue when the act became effective, in many cases, especially in the Western part of the State, no action was taken on the part of the superintendents of schools, which resulted in much hardship to the manufacturers, the schools, and the children. It is also stated that in several instances on account of the child labor legislation some families have moved into adjacent States where the restrictions regarding labor of children are not enforced, which tends to prove the need of advanced legislation in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire for the protection of working children. It has been estimated that over 2,000 in this State may be withdrawn from the textile industries until their knowledge of English is built up.

National Employers' Liability Act.

[PUBLIC — No. 219.]

An Act relating to liability of common carriers in the District of Columbia and Territories and common carriers engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations to their employees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every common carrier engaged in trade or commerce in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or between the several States, or between any Territory and another, or between any Territory or Territories and any State or States, or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations,, shall be liable to any of its employees, or, in the case of his death, to his personal representative for the benefit of his widow and children, if any, if none, then for his parents, if none, then for his next of kin dependent upon him, for all damages which may result from the negligence of any of its officers, agents, or employees, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency due to its negligence in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, ways, or works.

SEC. 2. That in all actions hereafter brought against any common carriers to recover damages for personal injuries to an employee, or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery where his contributory negligence was slight and that of the employer was gross in comparison, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee. All questions of negligence and contributory negligence shall be for the jury.

SEC. 3. That no contract of employment, insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity for injury or death entered into by or on behalf of any employee, nor the acceptance of any such insurance,

relief benefit, or indemnity by the person entitled thereto, shall constitute any bar or defense to any action brought to recover damages for personal injuries to or death of such employee: *Provided, however,* That upon the trial of such action against any common carrier the defendant may set off therein any sum it has contributed toward any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employee, or, in case of his death, to his personal representative.

SEC. 4. That no action shall be maintained under this Act, unless commenced within one year from the time the cause of action accrued.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this Act shall be held to limit the duty of common carriers by railroads or impair the rights of their employees under the safety-appliance Act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and March second, nineteen hundred and three. [Approved, June 11, 1906.]

Labor Laws of 1906. New York.

In Labor Bulletin No. 42 we gave a résumé of the Labor Laws of 1906 of Massachusetts. We here present a digest of the Labor Laws of New York passed during the last session which may be used as a work of reference. Several important labor measures were enacted, among them being the repeal of the barbers' license law, one amending the railroad law in relation to liability for injuries to employees, and one relating to public work and contracts. This law, Chapter 506, re-enacts section three of the Labor Law relative to the hours of labor that constitute a day's work, vitalizes the requirement of the eight-hour day and prevailing rates of wages on municipal works which had been held unconstitutional by the courts.

It will be borne in mind that the Massachusetts Legislature passed a law governing public work and contracts and providing for the eight-hour day on same.

The following statement gives a digest of the labor laws together with the number of the chapters:

Chapter 129. An Act to amend the labor law, relative to labor in tenements.

Chapter 158. An Act to repeal article three of the labor law, relating to free employment bureaus in the cities of the first class.

Chapter 178. An Act to amend the labor law, relative to factories.

Chapter 216. An Act to amend the labor law, relative to the reporting of accidents.

Chapter 255. An Act to amend the code of civil procedure relating to the enforcement of mechanic's liens on real property.

Chapter 256. An Act to repeal chapter six hundred and thirty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An Act to regulate the practice of barbering in the State of New York."

Chapter 275. An Act to amend the labor law, relative to the labeling of goods unlawfully manufactured.

Chapter 316. An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to cash payment of wages.

Chapter 327. An Act to amend chapter four hundred and thirty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and four, entitled "An Act to regulate

the keeping of employment agencies in cities of the first and second class where fees are charged for procuring employment or situations," generally, and to limit its application to cities of the first class.

Chapter 328. An Act to regulate the keeping of employment agencies in cities of the second class where fees are charged for procuring employment or situations.

Chapter 366. An Act to amend the labor law relative to the use of exhaust fans in factories.

Chapter 375. An Act to amend the labor law relative to mines and quarries.

Chapter 380. An Act to amend section fifty-eight of chapter five hundred and sixty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act in relation to railroads, constituting chapter thirty-nine of the general laws" as amended by chapter five hundred and thirty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Chapter 401. An Act to amend the labor law relative to bakeries and confectioneries.

Chapter 490. An Act to amend the labor law relative to the hours of employment in factories and mercantile establishments.

Chapter 506. An Act to re-enact section three of the labor law, relative to the hours of labor and the prevailing rate of wages.

Chapter 521. An Act to amend the penal code, in relation to the Commissioner of Labor.

Chapter 657. An Act to amend the railroad law in relation to liability for injuries to employees.

Chapter 683. An Act making appropriations for the support of the government (for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1906).

Chapter 686. An Act making appropriations for certain expenses of government and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations.

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, United States.

An Act establishing a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and providing for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, was passed by Congress as No. 338, and approved June 29, 1906.

Under this law the designation of the Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Commerce and Labor is changed to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is to have charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens.

Under the new law a register must be made in the case of each alien arriving in the United States, giving name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last residence, intended place of residence in the United States, date of arrival, and if entered through a port, the name of the vessel in which he comes.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States is conferred upon the United States circuit and district courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any State, United States district courts for the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Hawaii, and Alaska, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the United States courts for the Indian Territory; also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at

law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The law also provides that the naturalization jurisdiction extends only to aliens resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts.

Section 4 which follows makes provision for an alien desiring to become a citizen of the United States.

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of any court authorized by this Act to naturalize aliens, or his authorized deputy, in the district in which such alien resides, two years at least prior to his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject. And such declaration shall set forth the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last foreign residence and allegiance, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, if any, in which he came to the United States, and the present place of residence in the United States of said alien: *Provided, however,* That no alien who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven years after he has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed by the applicant in his own handwriting and duly verified, in which petition such applicant shall state his full name, his place of residence (by street and number, if possible), his occupation, and, if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and, if he entered through a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; if he is married he shall state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of filing his petition; and if he has children, the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each child living at the time of the filing of his petition: *Provided,* That if he has filed his declaration before the passage of this Act he shall not be required to sign the petition in his own handwriting.

The petition shall set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government, a polygamist or believer in the practice of polygamy, and that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he at the time of filing of his petition may be a citizen or subject, and that it is his intention to reside permanently within the United States, and whether or not he has been denied admission as a citizen of the United

States, and, if denied, the ground or grounds of such denial, the court or courts in which such decision was rendered, and that the cause for such denial has since been cured or removed, and every fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application.

The petition shall also be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state in their affidavits that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for a period of at least five years continuously, and of the State, Territory, or district in which the application is made for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of his petition, and that they each have personal knowledge that the petitioner is a person of good moral character, and that he is in every way qualified, in their opinion, to be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

At the time of filing his petition there shall be filed with the clerk of the court a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor, if the petitioner arrives in the United States after the passage of this Act, stating the date, place, and manner of his arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of said petition.

3. He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject; that he will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

4. It shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character, and attachment to the principles of the Constitution shall be required, and the name, place of residence, and occupation of each witness shall be set forth in the record.

5. In case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship has borne any hereditary title, or has been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application is made, and his renunciation shall be recorded in the court.

6. When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow

and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this Act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Other important sections bearing upon the naturalization of aliens are quoted herewith.

SEC. 7. That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized or be made a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 8. That no alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who can not speak the English language: *Provided*, That this requirement shall not apply to aliens who are physically unable to comply therewith, if they are otherwise qualified to become citizens of the United States: *And provided further*, That the requirements of this section shall not apply to any alien who has prior to the passage of this Act declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in conformity with the law in force at the date of making such declaration: *Provided further*, That the requirements of section eight shall not apply to aliens who shall hereafter declare their intention to become citizens and who shall make homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States and comply in all respects with the laws providing for homestead entries on such lands.

SEC. 10. That in case the petitioner has not resided in the State, Territory, or district for a period of five years continuously and immediately preceding the filing of his petition he may establish by two witnesses, both in his petition and at the hearing, the time of his residence within the State, provided that it has been for more than one year, and the remaining portion of his five years' residence within the United States required by law to be established may be proved by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the United States, upon notice to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the United States attorney for the district in which said witnesses may reside.

SEC. 23. That any person who knowingly procures naturalization in violation of the provisions of this Act shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and upon conviction the court in which such conviction is had shall thereupon adjudge and declare the final order admitting such person to citizenship void. . . . Any person who knowingly aids, advises, or encourages any person not entitled thereto to apply for or to secure naturalization, or to file the preliminary papers declaring an intent to become a citizen of the United States, or who in any naturalization proceeding knowingly procures or gives false testimony as to any material fact, or who knowingly makes an affidavit false as to any material fact required to be proved in such pro-

ceeding, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Industrial Census in Great Britain.

According to latest reports there is a movement on foot in Great Britain to take an industrial census, which will be on a smaller scale than that of the United States, but will follow it in many points. The quantity and cost of materials, the kind of machinery and amount of power used, and the number of employees engaged in factories and workshops of the United Kingdom will be given. The proposition is approved by the Board of Trade of England and the Council of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

Compulsory Old Age Insurance.

Vice-Consul Schlemmer, of Manneheim, sends a suggestive report on the ways employed by the German Empire to secure its working classes against the evils usually attendant upon an uncared-for old age and from the inevitable evils of neglect. He writes:

Heretofore the impression has prevailed in England and, to some extent, in the United States, that cheap labor and poor living of the workmen enable the German manufacturer to compete successfully with his neighbors in the markets of the world. There is a committee of six English mechanics and workmen visiting Germany at present for the purpose of looking into conditions and working methods. All expenses of the trip are paid by the employers of these men, the latter being selected by the various unions to which they belong, regardless of their political tendencies. As a result of their investigations they have stated in public speeches, as well as in private interviews, that they find the German operatives and workmen fairly prosperous and showing but little inclination to emigrate. They do not think that this satisfactory condition is caused by poor living, as most of the men look well, are well housed, and even dress better than their English colleagues, although foods are higher just now than ever before, beef costing from 20 to 30 cents per pound, lard 25 cents, ham 30 to 40 cents.

The committee expressed great surprise at the splendid system of charitable institutions for the benefit of operatives and workmen in vogue here in which even servant girls participate. It virtually amounts to a Government insurance policy in case of accident, illness, or inability by old age. It is compulsory and so arranged that employer as well as employee pay a certain amount monthly (in proportion to wages paid or received) into a fund over which the State or municipality exercises a strict control. This of course apparently represents an additional burden on the shoulders of the employer, but it pays in the long run. It might be well for our great American corporations and railroad companies to look into these methods and adopt a similar system, possibly in a modified form, as it is not difficult to see the advantages to both sides. Men who are provided for in this manner can better afford to spend what they make and will be averse to changes. It will raise the standard quality of the workmen and to some extent obviate damage suits for personal injuries, as they are insured through this invalid fund.—*Daily Consular and Trade Reports*, No. 2522.

Labor Accidents, France.

Law of July 12, 1906, extending to all commercial enterprises the provisions of the law of April 9, 1898, on labor accidents.

Article 1. Legislation relative to responsibility for labor accidents is extended to all commercial enterprises.

Art. 2. Beginning with the promulgation of the decree provided for in article four and during the three months following, accident insurance contracts entered into previous to the date of promulgation for enterprises following under the application of article one and not guaranteeing security against the risks provided for by the laws of April 9, 1898, March 22, 1902, and March 31, 1905, may be annulled by the insurer or the insured.

The notice of annulment shall be given either by means of a declaration to the headquarters of the company or to the local agent from whom a receipt shall be received or by an extra-judicial deed or by registered letter. The contract shall thus be wholly nullified on the tenth day, at 12 M., counting from the day of declaration of notification of the extra-judicial deed, or of posting the registered letter.

Premiums remaining due shall not be collected by the insurer except in proportion to the period of insurance realized up to the day of annulment. Premiums paid in advance for forfeited insurance shall not be retained by him (the insurer) unless no notice of desire to annul the contract has been given by him, and then he shall retain only six months' risk, maximum, counting from the day of annulment; the surplus shall be restored to the insured.

Art. 3. Mixed contracts by which the insurer is engaged on the one hand to guarantee the insured against risk under the law of 1898, if the latter was declared applicable, and, in the contrary case, to protect him from the risk of civil responsibility, shall be wholly annulled, if notice has been given in the form and within the time provided for in the preceding article. The notification of the insured shall, however, be without effect if within eight days from the notification the insurer delivers to him a rider, expressly guaranteeing, without any increase of premium, the risk defined by the laws of April 9, 1898, March 22, 1902, and March 31, 1905.

At the expiration of the period of three months provided for in the preceding article, the silence of both parties shall have the effect, without other formalities, of rendering the contract applicable to the risk determined by the laws of April 9, 1898, March 22, 1902, and March 31, 1905.

Art. 4. The tax provided by article 25 of the law of April 9, 1898, shall continue to be collected for establishments subject to said law, all workshops here included.

It shall be reduced to a centime and a half for exclusively commercial establishments, including storehouses and yards. The list of said establishments shall be determined within six months from the promulgation of the present law by decree rendered on the proposition of the Ministers of Commerce and Finance, with the advice of the consultative committee on labor accident insurance. It shall be submitted to legislative sanction every five years.

Decrees rendered in the same form may modify the rate of the tax specified in the preceding

paragraph, within the limits of the maximum provided in article 25 of the law of April 9, 1898, or established by the finance law; they shall be published in the *Journal officiel* at least three months before the opening of the term beginning with which the modification shall become applicable.

Art. 5. Enterprises governed by the laws of April 9, 1898, and June 30, 1899, which are not subject to the license tax shall contribute to the guaranty fund under the conditions hereafter given.

There shall be collected annually on each insurance contract a tax, the amount of which shall be established every five years by the finance law in proportion to the premiums, and shall be collected at the same time as the premiums by the insurance societies, the guaranty syndicates, or the National Accident Insurance Fund, which shall deposit them with the guaranty fund.

In so far as concerns uninsured employers there shall be collected at the time of payment of annuities at their expense, a tax, the amount of which shall be fixed in the same forms, in proportion to the capital constituting said annuities and shall be collected on account of the guaranty fund, through the department of registration.

A regulation of public administration shall determine the conditions under which the deposits of insurance societies, guaranty funds, or the National Accident Insurance Fund and the collections of the department of registration shall be made, as well as all measures necessary to insure the execution of the present article.

All violations of the provisions of this regulation shall be punished by a fine of from \$19.20 to \$193.

Art. 6. The guaranty syndicates provided for in article 24 of the law of April 9, 1898, shall, when industrial or commercial enterprises are concerned, comprise at least 5,000 insured workmen and 10 heads of adherent enterprises, five of these having at least 300 employees, or 2,000 insured workmen and 300 heads of adherent enterprises 30 of these having at least three employees each.

These syndicates are authorized by decrees rendered in the Council of State, with the advice of the consultative committee on labor accident insurance. They shall be authorized by ministerial decrees, when their statutes conform to the typical statutes approved by decision of the Council of State, with the advice of the committee before mentioned.

Art. 7. A regulation of public administration shall determine the conditions under which the present law shall be applicable to Algeria and the colonies.

Art. 8. The present law shall enter into effect three months after the promulgation of the decree provided for in the second paragraph of article 4. — *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, Paris, May, 1906.*

Declaration of Accidents — Denmark.

The following law, requiring doctors to report accidents occurring on farms and in forests, etc., was enacted in Denmark, April 4, 1906:

Section 1. The provisions of the present law apply to accidents which cause death or more than three days' incapacity for labor and which occur in the course of work in:

(1) Agriculture or dependent industries — especially horticulture, domestic industries, brick yards, peat bogs, and dairies — as well as in studs, horticultural and gardening enterprises, nurseries, when these are industrial enterprises, all during the period comprised between April 15 and October 15, 1906;

(2) Cultivation of forests, during the period between April 15, 1906, and March 31, 1907.

Every doctor summoned to give aid in case of accident falling under the preceding section is required to make a report of it, in conformity with the provisions of the present law, to the chief of the competent health department — at Copenhagen, to the city physician.

Sec. 2. The report must be made according to the form ordered by the National Bureau of Statistics and approved by the Minister of the Interior. Forms of this kind shall comprise a list of questions relating to the nature of the accident, the damage resulting from it, the sex, age, and civil condition of the victim and the persons dependent upon him, the nature of the work performed by him, points showing whether the accident falls within the application of the law of January 7, 1898, on reparation for labor accidents, and finally all the circumstances which the Minister of the Interior may consider necessary to a careful determination of the accident and its consequences.

Forms shall be given to the district physicians, authorized physicians, and hospitals by the chiefs of the health department — at Copenhagen, by the city physician. The forms when filled shall be signed by the physicians concerned and transmitted by them once a month, within eight days following the expiration of the month, to the

chief of the health department — at Copenhagen, to the city physician. The chiefs of the health department — at Copenhagen, the city physician — shall transmit the monthly reports to the National Bureau of Statistics at the expiration of the month in the course of which they are received, after having assured themselves that the necessary formalities have been observed.

The physicians are required to furnish additional information, especially as to the seriousness and the extent of disability of victims, which the Bureau of Statistics may consider necessary to ask of them directly.

Sec. 3. A physician who neglects to make a report as prescribed by the present law, or wittingly furnishes false information, or intentionally neglects to conform to the other provisions concerning the reports, is liable to a fine of from two to 20 crowns (\$0.53 to \$5.34), unless the violation is punishable by a heavier fine in virtue of other provisions. Prosecutions of the kind are considered as police matters. The fines revert to the public treasury.

Sec. 4. The Minister of the Interior shall determine the rate to be paid physicians for reports made and information furnished subsequently by them.

Sec. 5. The expenses of the National Bureau of Statistics for the preparation of reports received by it and the publication of results, etc., as well as all expenses occasioned by the reports, especially the fees of physicians, shall be paid out of the public treasury by virtue of the finance law or the law on supplemental credit.

Sec. 6. The present law does not apply to the Feroe Islands. — *Revue du Travail, Brussels, Belgium, April 30, 1906.*

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

Special Censuses.

The results of the special censuses of the cities of New Bedford and Springfield, taken on April 10, 1906, show the total population to be as follows: New Bedford, 79,078; Springfield, 75,968.

Savings Banks of New York State.

A statement of the condition of the 130 savings banks of the State of New York follows:

Total resources, \$1,405,800,905; amount due depositors, \$1,292,358,867; other liabilities, \$607,613; surplus on market value of stocks and bonds, \$112,834,425; surplus on par value of stocks and bonds, \$85,282,734; number of open accounts on January 1, 1906, 2,569,779; number of accounts opened or re-opened during the year 1905, 521,081; number of accounts closed during 1905, 394,834; total number of deposits received during the year 1905, 4,095,946; total number of payments to depositors during the year 1905, 2,829,492; amount deposited during the year 1905 not including interest credited for that period, \$381,750,658; amount withdrawn

during the year 1905, \$331,261,462; amount of interest credited and paid for the year 1905, \$43,167,632; salaries paid for the year 1905, \$2,231,659; expenses other than salaries for the year 1905, \$2,324,916.

The rate of dividends for six months considering the 130 savings banks varies from three to four per cent.

Trust Companies of New York State.

The following statement shows the aggregate of resources and liabilities of trust companies of the State of New York on January 1, 1906, as exhibited by their returns to the Superintendent of Banks. The number of companies represented is 82.

Resources.

Bonds and Mortgages,	\$89,217,919
Amount of Stock and Bond Investments,	300,223,870
Amount loaned on Collaterals,	656,945,362
Other Loans, including bills purchased,	75,407,431
Overdrafts,	118,118

Due from Banks, Bankers, and Brokers,	\$7,211,191
Real Estate: Banking House and other real estate,	17,771,114
Cash on deposit in Banks or other moneyed institutions,	123,149,941
Specie,	20,732,816
Legal Tender Notes and Notes of National Banks,	4,083,239
Cash Items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges; Other items carried as cash,	1,821,599
Amount of Assets not included under any of the above heads,	16,116,493
Add for cents,	37
Total,	\$1,312,799,130

Liabilities.

Capital,	\$64,850,000
Surplus on book value of Stocks and Bonds,	159,487,998
Deposits subject to check (except as stated below) not preferred,	816,529,425
Certificates of deposit on time and demand (not preferred),	93,689,682
Amount due Trust Companies,	34,534,784
Amount due Banks and Bankers,	33,553,965
Preferred Deposits —	
Amount due Savings Banks,	40,489,761
Amount due Savings and Loan Associations,	1,070,967
Due as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Trustee, Committee, or Depositary,	32,830,600
Deposits preferred because of pledge of a part of Trust Company assets,	1,000,625
Deposits otherwise preferred,	1,428,673
Other Liabilities,	33,332,613
Add for cents,	37
Total,	\$1,312,799,130

Labor Organizations in New York State.

From October 1, 1905, to April 1, 1906, there was an increase of more than 11,000 in the numerical strength of trade unions and other labor organizations in New York State. This gain may be compared with an increase of 9,000 in the preceding half-year and a loss of 17,000 in the corresponding period of 1904-1905, which fact clearly indicates the dependence of organized effort among wage earners upon the existence of prosperous business conditions. Generally speaking, it is only when workingmen are fully employed and well paid that they are willing to contribute toward the expenses of that organization which is designed to obtain prompt recognition of their rights in the present and to safeguard their interests in the future.

In March, 1906, there were reported to be 2,411 labor organizations in New York State, the membership being 394,270. In New York City there were 661 organizations reported in March, 1906, with a total membership of 257,516. The next largest labor centre, being Buffalo, had 179 labor unions with a total membership of 28,389. — *Department of Labor Bulletin, State of New York, June, 1906.*

Cotton Manufactures in the South.

We extract the following statistics relating to the cotton industry of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama from the recent Bulletins of the Census of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington. The figures are for the year 1905, comparisons being made with the year 1900.

CLASSIFICATION.	North Carolina	South Carolina	Alabama
Capital:			
Amount,	\$57,413,418	\$82,337,429	\$24,758,049
Percentage of increase,	73.9	109.7	112.7
Wage earners:			
Average number,	36,356	37,271	11,480
Percentage of increase,	20.1	23.4	37.8
Wages:			
Amount,	\$7,503,512	\$7,701,689	\$2,457,928
Percentage of increase,	46.4	52.0	65.8
Cost of materials used:			
Amount,	\$33,025,340	\$34,308,311	\$12,010,798
Percentage of increase,	89.9	98.7	148.9
Value of products:			
Amount,	\$47,254,054	\$49,437,644	\$16,760,332
Percentage of increase,	66.5	66.3	105.6

In North Carolina in the cotton goods industry reports were made from 212 establishments. The average number of men 16 years old and over reported was 15,909, their wages being \$4,065,176. The average number of women 16 years and over was 12,235, their wages aggregating \$2,374,443. The children under 16 years averaged 8,212, their wages being \$1,063,893.

In South Carolina there were 127 establishments reporting. There were 18,279 men 16 years and over (average number), their wages aggregating \$4,459,175. The women 16 years and over averaged 10,157, their wages aggregating \$2,023,517. The average number of children under 16 years of age was 8,835, their wages aggregating \$1,218,997.

In Alabama 46 establishments reported. The average number of men 16 years and over was 5,009, their wages being \$1,361,106. The women 16 years and over averaged 3,377, their wages being \$693,647. The average number of children under 16 years of age was 3,094, their wages being \$403,175.

Population of Iowa.

The Census of Iowa taken in 1905 shows a total population of 2,210,337, which number includes 1,132,422 males and 1,077,915 females.

Population of Kansas.

The population of Kansas in 1905 was 1,543,818, an increase since March 1, 1904, of 8,658. The population of Kansas in 1895 was 1,334,734, an increase in the ten years of 209,084, or 15.66 per cent. Kansas City ranks first among the municipalities in population, the population being 67,613, followed by Topeka with 37,817. The number of inhabitants in the 12 cities having 11,000 or more population was 262,219, or 16.99 per cent of the total population.

Population of New Jersey.

According to the Census of 1905 the population of New Jersey is 2,144,143, including 1,078,604 males and 1,065,539 females. Of this number 1,622,918 were American born, 136,061 were Irish, 119,051 were German, 75,786 were Italian, and 47,404 were English. The number of families reported according to the Census was 468,894, making the average number of persons to the family 4.57. The number of dwellings returned was 363,110.

Considering the population of 1905 as compared with that for 1900 we find an increase of 260,474 (the 1900 Census was 1,883,669), or 13.82 per cent. The 1890 Census figures show a population of 1,444,933. The 1905 Census as compared with the 1890 shows an increase of 699,210, or 48.39 per cent.

Population of New York.

The following figures showing the population of New York State are only preliminary and are subject to correction and revision. The population of the State in 1905 was 8,066,672, as compared with the population of 1900 (7,268,894) an increase of 797,778, or about 11 per cent, the figures for 1900 showing an increase of 1,265,720, or 21 per cent, as compared with the population of 1890, the population of that year being 6,003,174.

The population of the City of New York as actually enumerated on January 1, 1905, is 4,014,304, the corresponding figures for 1900 being 3,437,202, and for 1890, 2,507,414. These figures show an increase in the population of New York City from 1900 to 1905 of 577,102, over 16 per cent, as compared with an increase for the same area during the preceding 10 years of 929,788 or slightly more than 37 per cent.

Population of Wisconsin.

An enumeration of the residents within the State of Wisconsin on June 1, 1905, resulted in a total population of 2,228,949, including 1,157,161 males and 1,071,778 females. The families numbered 462,814, making a total to each family of 4.81 persons. Considering the ex-soldiers and sailors, and the enrollment of the militia, there were 17,731 ex-soldiers and sailors and 441,403 in the militia.

The United States Steel Corporation.

The Board of Directors submits herewith a combined report of the operations and affairs of the United States Steel Corporation and Subsidiary Companies for the fiscal year which ended December 31st, 1905, together with a statement of the condition of the finances and property at the close of that year.

The following extract is taken from the Fourth Annual Report of the Corporation.

Income Account for the Year 1905.

The total net earnings of all properties after deducting expenditures for ordinary repairs and maintenance (approximately \$24,000,000), employees' bonus funds, and also interest on bonds and fixed charges of the subsidiary companies, amounted to		\$119,787,658.43
Less: Appropriations for the following purposes, viz.:		
Sinking Funds on Bonds of Subsidiary Companies,	\$1,689,999.46	
Depreciation and Extinguishment Funds (regular provisions for the year),	5,844,981.17	
Extraordinary Replacement Funds (regular provisions for the year),	13,587,909.87	
Special Depreciation and Replacement Funds,	2,232,172.00	
		23,355,062.50
Balance of Net Earnings in the year 1905,		\$96,432,595.93
Deduct:		
Interest on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds outstanding, viz.:		
Fifty Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds,	\$14,669,291.42	
Ten-Sixty Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds,	8,387,145.83	
Sinking Funds on U. S. Steel Corporation Bonds, viz.:		
Installment on 50 Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds,	\$3,040,000.00	
Installment on 10-60 Year 5 per cent Gold Bonds,	1,010,000.00	
Interest on above Bonds in Sinking Funds,	641,412.75	
	4,691,412.75	
		27,747,850.00
Balance,		\$68,684,745.93
Less: Charged off for adjustments in sundry accounts,		99,253.78
		\$68,585,492.15
Balance,		\$68,585,492.15
Dividends for the year 1905 on Preferred Stock of U. S. Steel Corporation, 7 per cent,		25,219,677.00
		\$43,365,815.15
Surplus Net Income for the year,		\$43,365,815.15
Less: Appropriated from Surplus Net Income for the following purposes, viz.:		
On account of expenditures made and to be made on authorized appropriations for additional property and construction, and for discharge of capital obligations,		\$16,300,000.00
Specifically set aside for contemplated appropriations and expenditures,	10,000,000.00	
		26,300,000.00
Balance of Surplus for the year,		\$17,065,815.15

Employees and Pay Rolls.

The average number of employees in the service of all companies during the fiscal year of 1905, in comparison with the fiscal year of 1904, was as follows:

EMPLOYEES OF —	Number in 1905	Number in 1904
Manufacturing Properties, .	130,614	110,864
Coal and Coke Properties, .	20,853	15,654
Iron Ore Mining Properties, .	12,068	8,477
Transportation Properties, .	14,524	10,595
Miscellaneous Properties, .	2,069	1,733
Total, .	180,158	147,343
Total annual salaries and wages, .	\$128,052,955	\$99,778,276

Employees' Subscription to Preferred Stock.

At the end of 1905 there was again offered to the employees of this Corporation and of the subsidiary companies the privilege of subscribing for Preferred Stock of the United States Steel Corporation on substantially the same conditions as offered in previous years, except the price fixed was \$100 per share. Under the offer subscriptions were received from 12,256 employees, for a total of 23,989 shares.

Production of Iron.

From the Annual Statistical Report of the American Iron and Steel Association, 1906, we note that the United States Steel Corporation for the calendar year 1905 in the production of iron, etc., did, on an average, more than 50 per cent of the business of such trades in the whole United States. The shipment of iron ore from the Lake Superior region in 1905 by the United States Steel Corporation was 19,251,872 gross tons, being 56 per cent of the total shipments and production in the United States (34,353,456 gross tons). The total production of iron ore in 1905 by this company was 18,486,556 gross tons, while the production of coke in 1905 was 12,242,909 gross tons. The total production of pig iron, including Spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-phosphorus, and ferro-Bessemer was 10,172,148 tons, or over 44 per cent of the total production in the United States. The total production of Bessemer and open-hearth steel ingots and castings was 11,995,239 gross tons, or 60 per cent of the production in the United States. The total of all finished rolled products by this company was over 47 per cent of the total production. Of wire nails there were 7,175,418 kegs of 100 pounds produced, this being over 66 per cent of the total production in the country.

Andrew Carnegie Relief Fund.

On March 12, 1901, Mr. Andrew Carnegie placed in the hands of the Board of Directors, of The Carnegie Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., \$4,000,000 of The Carnegie Company Bonds, the income of which he directed to be applied:

"First. To provide for employees of The Carnegie Company, in all its works, mines, railways, shops, etc., injured in its service, and for those dependent upon such employees as are killed.

"Second. To provide small pensions or aids to such employees as after long and creditable

service, through exceptional circumstances, need such help in their old age, and who make a good use of it.

"Third. This fund is not intended to be used as a substitute for what the Company has been in the habit of doing in such cases — far from it — it is intended to go still further and give to the injured or their families, or to employees who are needy in old age, through no fault of their own, some provision against want as long as needed, or until young children can become self-supporting.

"Fourth. A report is to be made at the end of each year, giving an account of the fund and its distribution, and published in two papers in Pittsburg, and copies posted freely at the several works, that every employee may know what is being done. Publicity in this matter will, I am sure, have a beneficial effect.

"Fifth. I make this first use of surplus wealth upon retiring from business as an acknowledgment of the deep debt which I owe to the workmen who have contributed so greatly to my success."

The Board of Directors accepted the trust and decided the Fund should be effective from January 1, 1902.

Employees of the following Companies and Associations affiliated with The Carnegie Company will participate in this Fund in accordance with the prescribed Regulations:

Carnegie Steel Company,
Carnegie Natural Gas Company,
Pittsburg Limestone Company, Limited,
H. C. Frick Coke Company,
Oliver Iron Mining Company,
Regent Iron Company,
Lake Superior Iron Company,
Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company,
Union Railroad Company,
Pittsburg Steamship Company,
Pittsburg & Conneaut Dock Company,
Union Supply Company,
Mingo Coal Company.

The administration of the Fund was placed in charge of an Advisory Board appointed by the Board of Directors, who were given power: (a) To make, amend, and enforce regulations for the efficient operation of the Andrew Carnegie Relief Fund; (b) to determine the eligibility of employees to receive accident benefits, of beneficiaries to receive death benefits, and of employees to receive pension allowances; (c) to fix the amount of such benefits and allowances; (d) to prescribe the conditions under which such benefits and allowances may inure.

Accident or death benefits and pension allowances apply only to those employees or their families who have been required to give their entire time to the service of the Company, and may be withheld or terminated in case of any misconduct on the part of the beneficiary.

Accident Benefits. Payments are made only upon the disablement being shown to have resulted solely from accidents or cases of sunstroke and heat exhaustion occurring during, and in direct and proper connection with the performance of duty in the service of the Company. Benefits commence 14 days after the accident; amount to 75 cents a day for unmarried men, \$1 a day for married men with an additional benefit

of 10 cents a day for each child under 16; and continue during disability for a period not longer than 52 weeks; after 52 weeks one-half the foregoing rates are allowed.

Death Benefits. Payments are made only upon the death being shown to have resulted solely from accidents or cases of sunstroke or heat exhaustion occurring during, and in direct and proper connection with the performance of duty in the service of the Company. Benefits amount to \$500 for the widow of deceased; \$100 additional for each child under 16, provided no death benefits shall exceed \$1,200. Relatives of unmarried men are eligible to benefits when deceased employee has been sole supporter or a regular contributor to the support of such relatives, and are in the sum of \$500. Payments are made in monthly installments, the amount depending upon the financial condition of the beneficiary.

Pension Allowances. Any employee of a constituent company of The Carnegie Company, which has been 10 years within the Carnegie Interests, who has reached the age of 60 years and has been continuously in the service of the Company for 15 years may apply for retirement and the Advisory Board decides whether or not he shall be placed upon the pension list. Dismissal and voluntary leaving of the service, followed by reinstatement within two years is not considered as a break in the continuity of service, but time thus lost is deducted in computing length of service. Physical examination is made of all applicants. Any employee becoming permanently totally disabled from sickness causes or from injuries received while not on duty, before reaching the age of 60, may be placed on the pension list, provided his case fulfills the requirements governing the granting of pension allowances. Allowances are on the basis of one per cent for each year of service of the average regular monthly pay received for the entire term of service, viz., an employee 30 years in service who received an average of \$70 a month, would receive an allowance of 30 per cent of \$70, or \$21 a month. Acceptance of pension does not debar recipient from engaging in other business, but he cannot re-enter the service of the Company.

The following table shows the disbursement during the four years that the Fund has been in operation:

YEARS.	Accident Benefits	Death Benefits	Pension Allowances
1902,	\$19,701	\$16,316	\$12,197
1903,	106,655	46,824	27,173
1904,	128,472	76,943	36,574
1905,	96,188	123,249	46,853
TOTALS, . . .	\$351,016	\$263,332	\$122,797

The total disbursements for the year 1902 amounted to \$48,214; for 1903, to \$180,652; for 1904, to \$241,989; for 1905, to \$266,290. The total disbursements for the four years amounted to \$737,145.

Industrial and Trade Failures—United States.

Although the number of industrial failures in the United States during the first three months

of 1906, reported by *Dun's Review*, was 10.82 per cent less than in the corresponding months of last year, the increase in liabilities amounted to \$1,085,480, or 9.09 per cent. The following table shows the number of failures during the first quarter of 1904, 1905, and 1906.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER OF FAILURES		
	1904	1905	1906
Iron, foundries, and nails, . . .	22	17	14
Machinery and tools, . . .	54	63	38
Woolens, carpets, and knit goods, . . .	12	9	10
Cottons, lace, and hosiery, . . .	9	6	0
Lumber, carpenters, and coopers, . . .	90	106	77
Clothing and millinery, . . .	93	98	103
Hats, gloves, and furs, . . .	9	10	9
Chemicals, drugs, and paints, . . .	7	27	16
Printing and engraving, . . .	60	52	27
Milling and bakers, . . .	61	60	37
Leather, shoes, and harness, . . .	22	24	15
Liquors and tobacco, . . .	36	34	32
Glass, earthenware, and bricks, . . .	29	26	22
All others, . . .	225	244	292
TOTAL,	729	776	692

The industries making the most favorable returns were: Chemicals, drugs, and paints, a decrease in liabilities of \$898,700; cottons, lace, and hosiery, a decrease of \$698,300; machinery and tools, a decrease of \$685,963. In the miscellaneous class there was an increase in liabilities of \$2,362,774. The following table shows the amount of liabilities during the first three months of 1905 and 1906, and the average liabilities for the same period of 1906.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION.	AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES		Average amount of liabilities — 1906
	1905	1906	
Iron, foundries, and nails, . . .	\$520,242	\$1,595,697	\$113,264
Machinery and tools, . . .	1,254,023	568,060	14,949
Woolens, carpets, and knit goods, . . .	703,145	575,414	57,541
Cottons, lace, and hosiery, . . .	698,300	-	-
Lumber, carpenters, and coopers, . . .	1,450,784	1,480,593	19,228
Clothing and millinery, . . .	773,062	649,635	6,307
Hats, gloves, and furs, . . .	41,386	55,613	6,179
Chemicals, drugs, and paints, . . .	1,060,258	161,558	10,097
Printing and engraving, . . .	414,288	527,516	19,537
Milling and bakers, . . .	512,045	170,528	4,608
Leather, shoes, and harness, . . .	805,530	761,798	50,786
Liquors and tobacco, . . .	186,316	452,088	14,127
Glass, earthenware, and bricks, . . .	570,343	713,328	32,451
All other, . . .	2,356,069	5,319,743	18,218
TOTAL, . . .	\$11,946,691	\$13,032,171	\$18,832

The period was particularly prosperous among the trades, the failures being fewer in number than in the corresponding months of the four years preceding. The number of failures was 259, or 10.06 per cent less than in 1905, and the liabilities decreased \$2,288,314, or 14.01 per cent. Comparative figures for the number of failures and amounts of liability for the first

three months of 1905 and 1906 are given in the following tables.

TRADE CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER OF FAILURES IN		
	1901	1905	1906
General stores,	541	590	477
Groceries, meats, and fish,	545	612	516
Hotels and restaurants,	118	94	98
Liquors and tobacco,	233	248	230
Clothing and furnishing,	216	173	230
Dry goods and carpets,	134	158	163
Shoes, rubbers, and trunks,	96	97	79
Furniture and crockery,	68	63	56
Hardware, stoves, and tools,	89	93	82
Drugs and paints,	81	92	75
Jewelry and clocks,	84	84	64
Books and papers,	17	22	16
Hats, furs, and gloves,	16	10	15
Miscellaneous,	220	239	215
TOTAL,	2,458	2,575	2,316

TRADE CLASSIFICATION.	AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES IN		Average Liabilities — 1906
	1905	1906	
General stores,	\$3,746,099	\$3,581,517	\$7,508
Groceries, meats, and fish,	2,400,854	1,834,981	3,556
Hotels and restaurants,	655,403	761,169	7,776
Liquors and tobacco,	823,299	830,218	3,609
Clothing and furnishing,	1,446,853	1,348,639	5,863
Dry goods and carpets,	1,598,923	1,484,865	9,109
Shoes, rubbers, and trunks,	454,987	421,998	5,342
Furniture and crockery,	292,127	424,890	7,587
Hardware, stoves, and tools,	1,085,842	834,023	10,171
Drugs and paints,	426,108	263,519	3,513
Jewelry and clocks,	654,156	652,631	10,197
Books and papers,	206,032	75,232	4,702
Hats, furs, and gloves,	121,413	289,922	19,328
Miscellaneous,	2,424,640	1,244,818	5,789
TOTAL,	\$16,336,736	\$14,048,422	\$6,065

The Immigrant as an Economic Asset.

Discussing the worth of the immigrant as an economic asset, the *Wall Street Journal* figures that 820,000 of the male and female immigrants arriving in this country last year were adults, and were here to work. Their yearly earnings do not fall much short of \$300,000,000. This sum is based on the assumption that 580,000 of the 820,000 immigrants were males capable of earning an average of \$1.50 a day for 250 days in a year, and that the 240,000 females work 300 days for \$1 a day. Our contemporary thinks it is a liberal estimate to assume that they spend 66% per cent of their total income, which would leave a margin of \$100,000,000 for a surplus account. Moreover, when the immigrant enters our ports he has to have a certain sum to maintain him for a time. If each arrival of those aged 15 years or over be required to have \$25 in cash, the total will reach the country's purchasing power. As an element in the elasticity of demand, this is one of the factors which has made for the continuous prosperity of the United States during the past decade. In

other words, reasons the newspaper quoted above, this inflowing tide of energy is a dynamic, not a static factor in the development of the national wealth. — *Bradstreet's*, June 30, 1906.

The Food Cost of an "Average Family."

Although the price of nearly all kinds of food has risen within a few years, it is practically impossible to ascertain the exact increased cost of living. The Bureau of Labor at Washington has been trying to do this. For the purpose of its study of the diet of working people, it inquired into the habits of 13,000 persons who live in cities in 33 States. From this study was constructed an "average" family, consisting of 5.31 persons. The family income is \$827.19 a year, of which \$326.90 is spent for food. This is an average of a little less than \$6.30 a week, or 90 cents a day for the whole family—about 17 cents a day for each person. The yearly bill of fare follows:

Food of the Average Working Family Per Year.

ARTICLES.	Cost
Fresh beef, 349 pounds,	\$50.05
Salt beef, 52 pounds,	5.26
Fresh pork, 114 pounds,	14.02
Salt pork, 110 pounds,	13.89
Other meat,	9.78
Poultry, 67 pounds,	9.49
Fish, 80 pounds,	8.01
Butter, 117 pounds,	28.76
Milk, 354 quarts,	21.32
Eggs, 85 dozen,	16.79
Flour and meal, 680 pounds,	16.76
Bread, 253 loaves,	12.44
Sugar, 268 pounds,	15.76
Potatoes, 15 bushels,	12.93
Other vegetables,	18.85
Coffee, 47 pounds,	10.74
Tea,	5.30
Lard, 84 pounds,	9.35
Cheese, 16 pounds,	2.62
Rice, 26 pounds,	2.05
Molasses, 4 gallons,	1.69
Fruit,	16.52
Vinegar, pickles, etc.,	4.12
Other foods,	20.40

This is, of course, a list covering the food of workmen's families in industrial localities, and the facts about the diet of farmers' families or the families of salaried workers in the cities might be different.

There is sustenance in the food; but, surely, it is badly chosen. For instance, when more is spent for pickles than for rice one of our most wholesome grains suffers shameful neglect. The whole diet is too nearly made up of meat and bread and butter and coffee; and there is too much pork and too little fish. There is a larger proportion of meat than is consumed by any other people and a far larger amount of sugar. — *The World's Work*, New York.

Strikes in Great Britain.

The number of labor disputes that occurred in Great Britain during the year 1905, as reported by the Board of Trade of the Labor Department was 337. The number of working people affected was 92,768, less than one per cent of the industrial population. The number directly affected was 66,781, and the number indirectly, 35,987. The aggregate working time lost in

days was 2,446,271, about one quarter of a working day per capita during the year.

Comparing the number of strikes in 1905 with preceding years we note a constant decrease. In five years, comparing 1900 with 1905, there was a decrease of 311, nearly 100 per cent decrease shown in 1905. Taking the five years previous, 1895 to 1900, there was a loss of 97 in the latter year. In 1905 the workpeople were successful in 66 disputes, the employers in 150 disputes, while 92 disputes were compromised. As to method of settlement, 200 disputes, involving nearly 65,000 workpeople, were settled by direct negotiation between employee and employer. The number of disputes settled by arbitration was 22, while in 43 instances the places of the strikers were filled. In 46 disputes the employees returned to work without negotiation.

Labor Organizations in Canada, 1905.

The total number of labor organizations formed in Canada during 1905, according to the information received by the Department of Labour, was 103, and of organizations dissolved 101, leaving a net increase during the year of two in the number of unions in existence. Compared with the record during 1904, the returns show a falling off in activity of organization, the number of unions formed in that year being 148 and of the unions dissolved 104, or a net gain of 44.

The largest gain of labor unions was in the woodworking trades, reporting a gain of 54 new organizations for the year as against eight unions dissolved. The next largest gain was in the Building trades, which showed a gain of 22 new unions as against 13 dissolved, the carpenters and joiners showing the largest gain, having nine new organizations.

The chief activity of labor organization for the past year was in Ontario, both in the formation and dissolution of unions, 40 new organizations being formed and 57 dissolved, a decrease of 17 unions for the year. The chief gain of the year was in Alberta, where nine new organizations were formed and none dissolved. — *The Labour Gazette, Canada.*

Free Employment, New South Wales.

The Female Registry is now an established institution, and is filling a useful place in the industrial life of the State. Although not as widely known as it deserves to be, owing to the fact that it has never been advertised in any way, or brought under the notice of the great body of employers, it has nevertheless accomplished a great deal of useful work during the year. The assistance given is entirely free, both to employer and employee, and during the year 2,200 applications have been made by employers, of which 1,330 have been suitably filled. The total number of applications by employers during the three and a quarter years that the registry has been in operation has been 8,064; and the number of situations filled, 4,884. We regret that more has not been done, but this is owing to the impossibility of procuring anything like the number of domestic servants that are applied for; 1,079 employees have registered as wanting situations, in addition to those previously on the books. The engagements made have been reported as generally satisfactory. Much good has been effected by putting employment within the

reach of young women who have had no means to satisfy the demands of private registry-keepers, many of whom are mere harpies and take a girl's last shilling, and even then leave her without employment. Of course, a number of women resort to our office whom no one will employ. There is nothing to pay, and so they come to us long after they have recognized the hopelessness of attending any other office. While we are compelled to pity their forlorn condition, their presence is disadvantageous to our operations, and somewhat detracts from the attractiveness of our agency. We have, however, so far not debarred any woman who has behaved herself with common decency, although at times it has required much tact, patience, and forbearance on the part of our two female officers to deal with some of those who have sought to obtain the benefits of the institution. Five women have been struck off the list for persistent bad behaviour; otherwise matters have proceeded smoothly throughout the year.

We may add that the necessity for similar offices is being recognised in many countries. In New Zealand and Western Australia similar offices are in operation, while there are movements to open others in Melbourne (Victoria) and Brisbane (Queensland). There are a number of unemployment bureaux devoted exclusively to women in the larger cities of Great Britain, while most of the American labour bureaux deal with both sexes. In France, all private registry offices will be abolished without compensation in 1908. — *Fifth Annual Report, Labor Commissioners, New South Wales.*

Old-age Pensions.

The Australian old-age pension commission recommends paying \$2.50 per week to every British white subject of the Commonwealth who is 65 — or 60, if permanently disabled. Exceptions are made of those worth \$1,550 or more or who have \$130 a year independent income. New Zealand and the States of New South Wales and Victoria already have such acts in force, with a total of 45,322 pensioners. It is estimated that it will require \$7,500,000 per annum for all Australia. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports No. 2573.*

Population of Ireland.

From the annual report of the Registrar-General of Ireland containing data as to the number of marriages, births, and deaths during the year 1904, we note that the marriages numbered 22,961, the births 103,811, and the deaths 79,513. Both the marriage and birth rate was a slight increase as compared with 1903. The death rate returned at 18.1 per thousand is above the rate for the preceding year. The excess of births over deaths is 24,298. Against this figure is considered the emigration return, which was 36,902, or a decrease in the population during the year of 12,604. The Statesman's Year Book for 1906 gives the estimated population of Ireland, on June 30, 1905, as 4,388,107.

Population of Turin, Italy.

On December 31, 1904, the legal or resident population of the city of Turin was 350,087, the males numbering 170,402 and the females 179,685. The actual population of the city was

356,052 on the same date, the number of males being 173,858 and the number of females 182,194. — *Annuario del Municipio di Torino, 1904-1905.*

Population of Florence, Italy.

The population of the city of Florence on January 1, 1905, was 220,897. At the beginning of 1901 the population was 205,422, in 1902, 208,748, in 1903, 212,661, and in 1904, 216,736. During the four years from January 1, 1901 to January 1, 1905 there were 18,919 births and 18,947 deaths reported; for the year 1904, the births numbered 4,822 and the deaths 4,708; 26,418 persons immigrated to the city and 14,686 persons emigrated during the four years preceding January 1, 1905. — *Annuario Statistico del Comune di Firenze, 1904. Florence, 1905.*

Population of Sweden.

On December, 31, 1905, the population of Sweden numbered 2,583,662 males and 2,710,189 females, making a total of 5,293,851 persons; on December 31, 1904, the population was 5,260,811 (2,566,934 males and 2,693,877 females). Of the total population in 1905, 4,066,764 persons (2,017,946 males and 2,048,818 females) were found in the rural districts and 1,227,087 persons (565,716 males and 661,371 females) in the cities and towns. The population of the city of Stockholm was reported at 323,866. — *Uppgift a Folkmängden, Sweden, December 31, 1905. Stockholm, 1906.*

Population of Germany.

Preliminary figures, recently issued by the Imperial Bureau of Statistics, for the census of Germany taken December 1, 1905, give the total population of the empire as 60,605,183, this being an increase of 4,238,005, or 7.52 per cent, over the figure obtained in 1900. In the total population there are 29,868,096 males and 30,737,087 females, against 27,737,247 males and 28,629,931 females in 1900, an increase for the five years of 7.68 per cent among the males and 7.36 per cent among the females. The population of Prussia is given as 37,278,820 (18,391,135 males and 18,887,685 females) and that of the city of Berlin as 2,040,222 (985,037 males and 1,055,185 females).

Population of Russia.

A recent report gives the results of the first general census of Russia. The Census was taken in 1897 and shows a population of 125,640,021 persons for the entire empire, the males numbering 62,477,348 and the females 63,162,673, divided as follows, for the provinces of the empire:

PROVINCES.	Males	Females	Total
Russia in Europe, .	45,749,575	47,633,289	93,442,864
Poland,	4,712,090	4,690,163	9,402,253
Caucasus,	4,886,713	4,402,651	9,289,364
Siberia,	2,964,410	2,704,403	5,758,822
Central Asia, . . .	4,164,551	3,582,167	7,746,718
THE EMPIRE, . . .	62,477,348	63,162,673	125,640,021

The entire urban population for the empire is given as 16,828,395, the males numbering 8,912,140 and the females 7,916,255. In the city of St. Petersburg the population numbers 1,264,920 (692,667 males and 572,253 females). Of the total population of the empire 21.15 per cent, or 26,569,585 person (18,318,812 males and 8,250,773 females), are reported as knowing how to read. — *First General Census of the Population of the Russian Empire, 1897, Vol. I. St. Petersburg, 1905.*

Population of India and Dependencies.

The latest census of India was taken in 1901, the population being 294,361,056, an increase of 7,046,385 as compared with 1891. The population of the British territory was 231,899,507, that of the native States 62,461,549. The urban population was 29,244,221.

Considering the religion of India and dependencies, there were 2,923,241 Christians, 207,147,026 Hindoos, 62,458,077 Mohammedans, and 9,476,759 Buddhists.

The proportion of the population who were literate was very small as compared with the illiterate; that is, there were 277,728,485 persons who were unable to read and write, and only 15,686,421 who could read and write.

Asiatic Immigration.

In an article just published by the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League of San Francisco the subject of Asiatic Immigration to the United States is covered very fully and in an interesting manner. We subjoin a table showing the progress of Japanese immigration since 1880, the year from which is dated the first official recognition of their presence in the United States.

Japanese Immigration, 1880-1905.

YEARS.	NUMBER
1880,	86
1881,	92
1882,	50
1883,	82
1884,	231
1885,	176
1886,	277
1887,	605
1888,	817
1889,	1,607
1890,	2,732
1891,	4,842
1892,	—
1893,	1,380
1894,	1,931
1895,	1,150
1896,	1,110
1897,	1,526
1898,	2,230
1899,	2,844
1900,	12,365
1901,	5,296
1902,	14,270
1903,	19,968
1904,	14,382
1905,	11,021
TOTAL,	101,070

* No record.

Added to the 101,070 Japanese that came into the United States in a legitimate manner from the Orient are 50,000 who were in Hawaii at the time of annexation, making a total of 151,070.

The following table shows the various occupations of the Japanese coming to the United States in 1904 and 1905.

Occupations of Japanese Immigrants — 1904, 1905.

OCCUPATIONS.	1904	1905
Actors,	58	44
Bakers,	112	7
Bankers,	-	14
Barbers,	22	13
Blacksmiths,	11	2
Carpenters,	76	33
Clergymen,	44	36
Clerks, etc.,	94	84
Editors,	28	12
Engineers and firemen,	9	15
Engineers, professional,	14	20
Farmers,	121	380
Hotel-keepers,	86	60
Lawyers,	-	3
Manufacturers,	28	28
Mariners,	72	57
Merchants,	1,884	777
Officials,	99	74
Painters,	18	4
Photographers,	23	14
Physicians,	41	21
Sculptors,	25	20
Tailors,	54	36
Teachers,	49	37
Weavers and spinners,	8	12
Woodworkers,	11	1
TOTAL.	2,987	1,804

The summary of the classes of workmen among the Japanese immigrants of these two years shows that in 1904 there were 373 in professional service and in 1905 there were 280. In the skilled trades there were 641 in 1904 and 353 in 1905. In miscellaneous occupations there were 10,124 in 1904 and 8,171 in 1905, while in 1904, 3,244 Japanese immigrants reported no occupation, the same being the case for 2,212 in 1905, no occupation including women and children under 14 years of age. Miscellaneous includes laborers, farmers, merchants and retailers, as well as occupations that require no particular skill.

Population of Bulgaria.

Bulgaria, on December 31, 1900, the date of the most recent census, had a population of 3,744,283 persons, the males numbering 1,909,567 and the females 1,834,716. The working population numbered 1,926,143 persons (51.44 per cent of the total), of whom 1,536,180 were engaged in agriculture, fishing, hunting, etc., 138,592 in manufacturing, 51,252 in trade, 29,539 in the army, navy, etc., 27,506 in domestic service, 26,978 in the liberal professions, 17,881 in transportation, 15,600 in government service, 906 in mining, quarrying, etc., the occupations being either unspecified or unknown for the remaining 81,709 persons. Agriculture furnishes employment for 730,977 women, the greatest number in a single industry; in domestic service 18,699 women are employed, and in manufactures, 10,369 women; 4,475 women are reported in the liberal professions; in all other classes of occupations the number of women employed are small. The population of the city of Sofia on December 31, 1900, was 67,789, comprising 38,190 males and 29,599 females. — *Résultats Généraux du Recensement de la Popu-*

lation, December 31, 1900 — Sofia, Bulgaria, 1905.

Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines.

The following table gives comparative statistics of fatal accidents to workmen in coal mines in Prussia, Great Britain, Belgium, and France, the figure given in each case being the proportional number for each 1,000 workmen employed:

YEARS.	Prussia	Great Britain	Belgium	France
1871-1880,	2.88	*2.28	2.45	2.22
1881-1890,	2.94	1.94	2.00	1.83
1891-1900,	2.47	1.44	1.39	1.18
1901,	2.34	1.37	1.17	1.21
1902,	1.99	1.25	1.07	1.09
1903,	1.92	1.28	1.14	1.02
1904,	1.80	1.25	0.93	1.07

* From 1873 to 1880.

— *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, Paris, April, 1906.*

Labor Accidents in France, 1905.

Under article 11 of the law of April 9, 1898, amended by the law of March 22, 1902, all labor accidents in France, other than those occurring in mines and on railroads, must be reported to the labor inspection service. During the year 1905, the total number of accidents reported to the service was 259,882. In 1470 cases, or 0.57 per cent, the accidents were fatal; 4,589 cases, or 1.77 per cent, resulted in permanent disability; 250,649 cases, or 96.44 per cent, in temporary disability lasting more than four days; in 3,174 cases, or 1.22 per cent, the results were unknown. The greatest number of accidents in a single industry, 77,164, or 29.69 per cent of the total, occurred in metallurgy and metal working, 187 of these (0.24 per cent) being fatal, and 1,074 (1.39 per cent) causing permanent disability. Accidents reported to the labor inspection service during 1904 numbered 222,124, and resulted in death in 1,377 instances, or 0.62 per cent of the total, and in permanent disability in 4,243 instances, or 1.91 per cent of the total. — *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, Paris, April, 1906.*

Postal Savings Banks in Italy.

In 1901, the post offices authorized to act as branches of the National Postal Savings Bank of Italy numbered 5,233 out of 5,245 existing offices. Intermediary between the public and the post offices, in the savings service, are the collectorships of the first class, limited to operations not exceeding 100 lire (\$19.30) a day for each account. These collectorships numbered 2,290 in 1901, only 1,463, however, being in operation; the deposits made through them in the same year amounted to \$322,264 and the payments to \$124,148.

At the close of 1901, the 5,233 authorized post offices were conducting 4,318,612 accounts with a total credit of \$138,913,421; 3,170,060 deposits amounting to \$75,624,791 were received and 2,407,375 payments amounting to \$72,071,157 were made during the year; 7,755 accounts were conducted with Italians living in foreign countries, the deposits on the accounts aggre-

gating, for the year, \$1,318,569, and the withdrawals \$155,528, the total amount standing to the credit of Italians living abroad at the close of 1901 being \$3,923,639. The national postal savings bank has branches in the army and navy and in schools, industrial establishments, and other private institutions. In addition, it has since December 1, 1899, received payments for the national workmen's provident sick and old age benefit fund established under the law of July 17, 1898. Though made in very small sums the payments in this branch of the work amounted to \$15,521 in 1900 and increased to \$64,828 during 1901. — *Relazione Statistica intorno ai Servizi Postali, Telegrafici, Telefonici e Marittimi (1899-1902) ed al Servizio delle Casse Postali di Risparmio (1899-1901)*, Rome, 1905.

Office for the Middle Classes in Belgium.

By the following royal decree, issued January 15, 1906, an office for the middle classes was created in Belgium:

Article 1. There is hereby instituted in the department of industry and labor an Office for the Middle Classes.

The organization of this office shall be determined by a general administrative order.

Art. 2. The Office for the Middle Classes shall have for its purpose:

1. To collect and arrange information relating to the conditions under which small trades, crafts, and businesses are carried on, and, in a general way, relating to the economic condition of persons belonging to the middle classes; to study the effects of the laws which concern them, both in Belgium and in foreign countries; and to assist in preparing new laws or measures;

2. To attend to the execution of existing laws and regulations.

Art. 3. The services of industrial, trade, and technical education are hereby attached to the Office for the Middle Classes.

Art. 4. The Minister of Industry and Labor is charged with the execution of the present decree. — *Revue du Travail, Brussels, January 31, 1906.*

World's Wine Production.

Consul Bartleman, of Seville, sends estimates of the world's wine production for 1905, taken from the *Revue Vinicole*, as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Hectoliters
France, including Algiers and Tunis, . . .	72,000,000
Italy,	38,200,000
Spain,	28,750,000
Russia,	8,500,000
Roumania,	8,400,000
Chile,	2,700,000
United States,	2,300,000
Germany,	2,200,000
Bulgaria,	2,100,000
Portugal,	2,100,000
Austria,	1,900,000
Turkey and Cyprus,	1,800,000
Argentina,	1,600,000
Peru,	1,500,000
Switzerland,	1,200,000
Greece,	1,100,000
TOTAL,	176,450,000

The hectoliter is 26.417 gallons, making the total production 4,661,280,250 gallons. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports, No. 2387.*

Relief Feature. Iron Founders.

From the last report of the Friendly Society of Iron Founders of England, Ireland and Wales, covering the calendar year 1905, we note that the Relief Department consists of sick benefit, funeral benefit, accident benefit, superannuation, dispute benefit, and benevolent grants. A digest of each of these departments is herewith appended.

The cost of the sick benefit in 1905 amounted to £244 18s. 1d. (\$1,191.70), or a decrease of £284 13s. 5d. (\$1,385.21) as compared with the previous year, showing that the health of the members is closely linked with the condition of trade, although the percentage of sickness may be said to almost remain stationary.

The expenditures for funeral benefits for 1905 amounted to £2,815 3s. 7d. (\$13,698.66), being a decrease of £348 9s. 5d. (\$1,695.66) as compared with 1904. During the year, 233 members died, compared with 254 in the preceding year, the average age being 59 years 2 months. The deaths of females show a decrease of 38, being 119, the average age being 57 years.

The cost of the accident benefit was excessively high, amounting to £1,468 15s. 10d. (\$7,147.14), being an increase of £803 6s. 2d. (\$3,908.90) over 1904. Nine grants of £50 (\$243.30) each were allowed and 10 of £100 (\$486.60) each, with expenses attending the same, making an average of 1s. 7¼d. (\$0.39) per member.

The expenditure of the superannuation benefit during the year reached £19,870 14s. 7d. (\$96,690.97), this being an increase of £208 7s. 1d. (\$1,013.85). During the year 102 superannuated members died, and 153 new claimants were added, making an increase of 51 on the fund.

Considering the numerical strength of the Society the dispute benefit as compared with previous years was very small, being £470 2s. 6d. (\$2,287.63), or an average of 6d. (\$0.12) per member, as compared with £1,177 12s. 6d. (\$5,730.32), or an average of 1s. 3¼d. (\$0.31) for 1904.

The expenditure for benevolent grants amounted to £170 (\$827), of which £100 (\$486.60) was granted by vote to the Operative Printers' Assistants' appeal case, £50 (\$243.30) to the Paris Iron Molders' strike, the remainder being distributed in smaller amounts.

Population and Pauperism in England and Wales.

From the statistics of population and pauperism in England and Wales, 1861-1905, as given in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society for June, we extract the following tables showing population and pauperism by age groups for England and Wales, the first being for the year 1861 and the second for the year 1905.

Population and Pauperism — 1861.

AGE GROUPS.	Popu- lation	Paupers	Percentages of Paupers to Total Population
Under 16 years, . . .	7,536,552	322,612	4.2
16 to 59 years, . . .	11,041,625	220,713	2.0
60 years and upwards, . . .	1,488,047	322,612	21.6
TOTALS, . . .	20,066,224	865,937	4.32

Population and Pauperism — 1905.

AGE GROUPS.	Popu- lation	Paupers	Percentages of Paupers to Total Population
Under 16 years. . .	11,614,621	222,690	1.9
16 to 59 years. . .	19,650,318	192,675	0.98
60 years and upwards,	2,498,494	368,483	14.7
TOTALS, . . .	33,763,433	783,848	2.32

The figures show that there is a remarkable decrease in pauperism in over 40 years in England and Wales, both in child pauperism, the pauperism of middle life, and old-age pauperism.

The following table gives the population and pauperism in the Metropolis by age groups, for 1905:

Population and Pauperism: The Metropolis, 1905.

AGE GROUPS.	Popu- lation	Paupers	Percentages of Paupers to Total Population
Under 16 years. . .	1,478,366	37,747	2.55
16 to 59 years. . .	2,859,105	30,586	1.07
60 years and upwards,	311,479	54,158	17.39
TOTALS, . . .	4,648,950	122,491	2.63

It will be seen from the above table that the percentages of paupers to population in 1905 is much greater in the Metropolis than in England and Wales taken as a unit.

Strikes in Italy, 1905.

According to the monthly reports issued by the Bureau of Labor at Rome, 641 strikes involving 104,959 strikers, and 10 lockouts involving 8,203 workmen occurred in Italy during the year 1905. Seven lockouts were settled during the year, two of these having arisen from unsatisfactory wage conditions, one from unsatisfactory hours, and four from other causes; four of the lockouts were successful, one failed, one was compromised, and the result in the other case was not stated. Two lockouts, involving 3,631 persons, occurred in mining and metal working; one, involving 900 persons, in the textile industry; and seven, involving 3,672 persons, in other industries.

Of 456 strikes, for which information as to causes and settlements were given, 259 resulted from disputes over wages, 26 from disputes over hours of labor, and 171 from various other causes. In 111 cases the strikers were successful and in 159 cases they failed; 153 strikes were settled by compromises, and in 33 cases the results were not stated.

The greatest number of strikes in a single industry occurred in mining and metal working, these numbering 116 and involving 20,378 employees; in the building trades there were 94 strikes with 14,453 strikers, in agriculture, fishing, etc., 93 strikes with 27,136 strikers, in textile industries 88 strikes with 13,402 strikers, in transportation 39 strikes with 8,979 strikers, all other industries reporting 211 strikes with 20,611

strikers. — *Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro, Rome, February 1905 — January 1906.*

Strikes in France.*Proposed Law to Make Arbitration Compulsory.*

The recent strikes in France have led to an attempt to bring about legislation to settle disputes of that kind. M. Millerand, an ex-minister of commerce and industry, introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies which had for its object the "organization of a régime that will prevent conflicts between masters and workmen, and, in case where such conflicts have not been avoided, will lead to a prompt solution."

The purpose of the bill is to induce compulsory arbitration of trade disputes. Under its operation, in all establishments where at least 50 persons are employed, notices are to be posted that in case of a conflict between the employer and his workmen the matter in dispute will be submitted to arbitration as it will be organized by the new law. Entrance into the establishment will constitute the reciprocal engagement between the employer and the workmen to conform to the terms of this notice. The workmen of each establishment will choose from among themselves permanent delegates who will act as intermediaries between the men and their employer or his representative. The employer will have nothing to do with the labor union. He will be approached only by the permanent delegates chosen by his own workmen. Days and hours will be fixed when the workmen's delegates may be received and have a personal interview with the chief of the establishment himself. The employer must give a reply within forty-eight hours to any demand made in the regular way, and should his reply be unfavorable he must name his arbitrators, and within another forty-eight hours the workmen must do the same and the question be submitted to arbitration.

Should the employer not give a reply to the demands of the men within the forty-eight hours fixed by law "the men may decide to strike." Where the arbitrators are unable to agree they choose an arbitrator whose decision must be made known within six days or the "men may decide on the cessation of work." A strike can not take place except when the workmen immediately concerned have regularly voted for it. A provision is to the effect that when collective cessation of work has been so determined by vote it is compulsory for those directly concerned "and that the vote must be renewed every seven days at the least." Workmen who have found other employment or who have left the neighborhood can not take part in this vote.

There are many other interesting points in this bill, one of which strikes a blow at intimidation. Any one who by violence, menaces, gifts, or promises, either to the workman or his family, tries to influence the vote of a workman may be punished with imprisonment and a heavy fine. The bill provides that in case the arbitrators' decision is not carried out the offending party or parties will be deprived of their civil rights for three years; that is, they can not vote at any election or exercise other civil rights. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports, No. 2635.*

TRADE UNION DIRECTORY.

The year 1906 marks the fifth attempt on the part of the Bureau to publish a complete Trade Union Directory. Each year we have encountered great difficulty in obtaining the information required from the persons who ought to be most interested, *viz.*, trade union officers. The Directory has always been in great demand, our supply being exhausted within a short time after each publication, and the work has been pronounced to be of great value by the unions and those especially interested in labor matters, but this year we have met with more trouble in having returns made to the Bureau than ever before. As in other years, we have been most persistent in our endeavors to publish a correct and complete Trade Union Directory, but the co-operation of the labor organizations has been but comparatively little.

The same line of facts has been recorded as was given last year and in the following order: Name of Union, Place of Meeting, Time of Meeting, Name and Address of Business Agent, Name and Address of Recording Secretary, and Telephone Number.

In all cases where the trade union officials did not make returns to the Department and where the Bureau was unable to procure the information from other sources, the names and addresses of the business agent and recording secretary have been omitted, the name of the union, place and time of meeting only being given.

According to the data compiled there are approximately 1,600 unions in Massachusetts, this being but little change from the situation of a year ago. Many unions have come into existence, while many more have disbanded or have amalgamated with other locals. There were reported 303 unions in the city of Boston, followed by 74 in Springfield, 72 in Worcester, 56 in Lawrence, 52 in Lynn, 50 in Lowell, 44 in Brockton, 42 in Fitchburg, 38 in Fall River. These 9 cities represent 772 unions, or about 48 per cent of the whole number in the State.

Upon the following pages will be found the Directory for the year 1906, arranged by cities and towns, alphabetically. The proper method of reading the directory is as follows:

Take, for instance, the town of Abington; the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 371, meets in Cleverly Hall, in the village of North Abington, on the first and third Thursdays of each month; W. P. Mackey is the Business Agent, and W. G. Pierce is the Recording Secretary; the address of the latter is Box 615, North Abington, although the business agent may be communicated with at the same address; and the telephone number is 4, ring 6. Other lines may be read in a similar manner.

TRADE UNION DIRECTORY.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1906.

[NOTES. The arrangement of the Directory is alphabetical, the national and international affiliations being omitted. Following the alphabetical arrangement of cities and towns is a section entitled "In General," under which has been put all the trade unions which cover more than one city or town and also includes State branches, district organizers, State secretaries, etc. Under each city and town the order of trade union presentation is: Name of union, special location as to section, place of meeting, time of meeting, name and address of business agent, name and address of recording secretary, and telephone number. Where a special address is not given for a business agent or secretary, he may be addressed at place of meeting. When the hall and location were given for place of meeting, the street and number only have been recorded. In addresses the word "street" has been omitted; other designations are abbreviated as follows: Av. for avenue; Pl., place; Ter., terrace; Rd., road; L. B., lock box.

Other abbreviations: C. L. U. for Central Labor Union; B. T. C., Building Trades Council; B. and S. W., Boot and Shoe Workers; S. W. P., Shoe Workers Protective; K. of L., Knights of Labor; I. W. W., Industrial Workers of the World; K. of C., Knights of Columbus; K. of M., Knights of Malta; K. of P., Knights of Pythias; A. O. H., Ancient Order of Hibernians; A. O. U. W., Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Abbreviations for the union officials follow: B. A. for Business Agent; R. S., Recording Secretary; C. S., Corresponding Secretary; S. T., Secretary Treasurer; C. and F. S., Corresponding and Financial Secretary; F. S., Financial Secretary.]

Abington.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 371 (North Abington). Cleverly Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; W. P. Mackey, B. A.; W. G. Pierce, R. S., Box 615, N. Abington. Tel. 4-6.

Adams.

Barbers No. 250. 15 Park; 1st and 3d Thurs.
Bartenders No. 291. C. L. U. Hall; last Tues.; T. O'Donnell, B. A., 11 Richmond; J. E. Maroney, R. S., 107 Columbia.
Building Laborers No. 30. F. Garno, R. S., East Rd.
Carpenters No. 395. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; F. G. Rice, R. S., B St.
Central Labor Union. Richmond Blk.; J. Ashworth, B. A. and R. S., 9 Mill.
Loomfixers No. 217. Loomfixers Hall, Collins Blk.; 1st and 3d Fri.; J. W. Buckley, R. S., 13 Randal.
Machinists No. 107. 1st and 3d Thurs.; F. M. Drake, R. S., 79 Brooklyn.
Mule Spinners Union. Collins Blk.; 2d Wed.; H. Reid, R. S., 102 Columbia.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 231. A. O. H. Hall, Collins Blk.; 2d and last Wed.; H. A. Partridge, B. A. and R. S., 10 North.
Plumbers No. 465. Richmond Blk.; 1st and 3d Thurs.
Retail Clerks No. 511. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.
Textile Workers No. 329. C. L. U. Hall; Tues.; A. Howcroft, R. S.
Weavers (Polish). Germania Hall; every 2d week; C. S. Krol, R. S., 15 Hilbert.

Amesbury.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers. Damon Hall; 1st Fri.; O. Higgins, R. S., 37 High.

Amherst.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 770. Cooks Blk.; last Mon.; E. M. Reddy, B. A.; F. A. Alden, R. S.

Andover.

Carpenters No. 1298. A. O. U. W. Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm.
Tailors No. 403. Band Room Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; W. B. Banfield, R. S., 44 Elm.

Arlington.

Carpenters No. 831. K. of C. Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; R. H. Johnson, R. S., 1426 Massachusetts Av.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers (Arlington and Belmont). A. O. H. Hall; Mon.; J. F. Duggan, R. S., 7 Sawin.

Athol.

Bartenders No. 87. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Sun.; F. Leonard, R. S.; Commercial House.
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 56. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; G. Hapgood, B. A., Hapgood St.; C. H. Smith, R. S., 593 Hapgood St.
Carpenters No. 1059. Cardans Blk.; 2d and 4th Wed.; C. H. Dodd, B. A.; H. D. Brock, R. S., Sta. A.
Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; J. R. Stratton, R. S., 146 Beacon.
Federal Labor No. 11891. C. L. U. Hall; 4th Mon.; C. H. Dodd, Jr., R. S., 19 Kendall.
Machinists: Athol Lodge No. 750. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; W. C. Tandy, R. S., 213 Riverbend.
Machinists: Starratt's Lodge No. 507. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.
Metal Polishers No. 118. C. L. U. Hall; last Mon.; C. Killay, R. S., 193 Crescent.
Musicians Protective No. 287. 92 Exchange; 1st Sun.; F. E. Weaver, R. S., 394 South.
Retail Clerks No. 655. Cardans Blk.; 2d and 4th Tues.; P. J. Hayden, B. A., Estabrook and Mechanic Sts.; H. A. Bancroft, R. S., Petersham Rd.
Woodworkers No. 139. C. L. U. Hall; A. L. Twitchell, R. S., 150 Prospect.

Attleborough.

- Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers* No. 26. Labor Temple; 1st and 3d Wed.; E. E. Davis, R. S., Pine.
- Building Trades Council.* 20 Horton Blk.; Mon.; S. J. Sulham, B. A., 14 Fisher, N. Attleborough; C. A. Adams, R. S., 39 Emory.
- Carpenters* No. 1464. 20 Horton Blk.; Tues.: S. J. Sulham, B. A., 14 Fisher, N. Attleborough; T. E. Fuller, R. S., 6 Garden.
- Newsboys Protective Union* (North Attleborough). A. Lavery, R. S.
- Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers* No. 451. 20 Horton Blk.; Fri.; S. J. Sulham, B. A., 14 Fisher, N. Attleborough; E. J. Millian, R. S., 17 Summer.
- Plumbers, Steamfitters, Gasfitters, and Helpers* No. 56. J. L. Slattery, R. S., 31 North Av.

Avon.

- Boot and Shoe Workers* No. 275 (Mixed). 1st Mon.; W. F. Foster, B. A. and R. S., Box 54.

Ayer.

- Carpenters* No. 619. G. A. R. Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; G. M. Crawford, B. A.; H. R. Northrop, R. S.

Barre.

- Wool Sorters* No. 494. (South Barre.) H. Hartley, R. S., Box 96, S. Barre.

BEVERLY.

- Bricklayers and Masons* No. 40. Burnham's Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; G. Hurd, B. A. and R. S., 165 Rantoul.
- Carpenters* No. 878. Burnhams Hall; Fri.; W. Swanson, B. A., Manchester, Mass.; S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale.
- Painters* No. 833. Odd Fellows Hall; Thurs.; S. B. Hatfield, B. A. and R. S., 15 Mulberry.
- Turn Workmen* No. 2 (S. W.). 71 Rantoul; Thurs.; J. S. Bauer, B. A., 2 Gilman Pl., Haverhill, Mass.; J. F. Brown, R. S., 34 Rantoul.

BOSTON.

- [Abbreviations for Sections of Boston: Alls. for Allston; Br., Brighton; Chasn., Charlestown; Dor., Dorchester; E. B., East Boston; J. P., Jamaica Plain; Mat., Mattapan; Nep., Neponset; Ros., Roslindale; Rox., Roxbury; S. B., South Boston; W. Rox., West Roxbury.

Abbreviations for Telephone Exchanges: Chasn., for Charlestown; Dor., Dorchester; Hay., Haymarket; Ox., Oxford; Rich., Richmond; Rox., Roxbury; S. B., South Boston; Trem., Tremont.]

- Allied Printing Trades Council.* 82 Water; 1st Mon.; D. J. McDonald, B. A. and R. S. Tel. Main 25115.
- Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners: Branch 1.* 514 Tremont; Sat.; J. McLeod, R. S., 30 Hanover.
- Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners: Branch 2.* 9 Elm; Sat.; John Stewart, R. S., 9 Cypress, Somerville.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners: Branch 3 (Roxbury). 67 Warren, Rox.; alt. Sat.; J. McLeod, B. A., 30 Hanover; W. S. Moore, F. and C. S.; Dromey Av., Rox.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners: Branch 4 (South Boston). 143 W. Sixth, S. B.; alt. Mon.; F. A. Cox, R. S.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers: Boston Branch. 987 Washington; alt. Sat.; G. Campbell, R. S., 174 Chestnut Av., J. P.

Artificial Stone and Asphalt Workers No. 20. Brodbine Hall, Dover and Albany; 1st and 3d Sun.; F. P. McGrath, B. A., 246 E, S. B.; J. E. Durkin, R. S., 89 Lawn, Rox.

Atlantic Coast Marine Firemen. 284 Commercial; Mon.; J. M. Kearns, B. A. and R. S. Tel. Rich. 1363-3.

Atlantic Coast Seamen. 1½ Lewis; Tues.; W. H. Frazier, B. A. and R. S. Tel. Rich. 1258-2.

Bakers No. 4. 724 Washington; 2d and 4th Sat.; J. J. Jacobs, B. A., 7 Allston Ter., Br.; P. Tracey, 4 Langdon, Dor. Tel. Ox. 2947-2.

Bakers No. 45 (Hebrew). 122 Salem; Fri.

Bakers No. 53. 1095 Tremont; 2d and 4th Sat.

Barbers No. 182. 995 Washington; 1st and 3d Tues.; C. E. O'Donnell, B. A. and C. S., 1173 Washington. Tel. Trem. 1438-3.

Bartenders No. 77. 789 Washington; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. J. English, B. A.; M. J. Matimoe, R. S. Tel. Ox. 375-1.

Ben Franklin Assembly No. 5463. 69 Concord; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. Keenan, R. S., 14 Langton.

Bill Posters and Billers No. 17. 995 Washington; 2d and 4th Sun.; W. Watson, B. A., Globe Theatre; H. M. Peyser, R. S., 14 W. Dedham.

Blacksmiths No. 209. 45 Eliot; 1st Mon. and 3d Sun.; J. McNally, R. S., 106 Waverly, Everett.

Blacksmiths' Helpers No. 332. 45 Eliot; 4th Sun.; M. A. Dunn, R. S., 19 Bickford, Rox.

Boiler Makers: Bay State Lodge No. 9. 45 Eliot; 1st Thurs. and 3d Sun.; D. McInnes, C. S., 18 Bremen, E. B.

Boiler Makers: Boston Lodge No. 431. 724 Washington; 2d and 4th Thurs.; T. R. Keenan, B. A., 80 W. Fifth, S. B.; J. J. Gallino, R. S., 22 Westford, Alls.

Boiler Makers: Shawmut Lodge No. 250. 789 Washington; 1st and 3d Fri.; T. Gamester, R. S., 28 Mt. Vernon, Chasn.

Boiler Makers' Helpers No. 6. 45 Eliot; 2d and 4th Tues.; J. Phelan, R. S.

Book and Job Branch of Typographical No. 13. 45 Eliot; 2d Fri.; J. M. Pease, R. S., 2169 Washington.

Bookbinders No. 16. 11 Appleton; 1st Tues.; J. R. O'Leary, R. S.

Bookbinders No. 56 (Women). 264 Boylston; 2d Mon.; Miss L. Corrigan, R. S.

Book Stampers No. 45. 18 Kneeland; 3d Wed.; F. A. Pentoney, R. S., 84 Stoughton, Dor.

Bottlers and Drivers No. 122. Kossuth Hall; 2d Sun. and 4th Thurs.; O. F. Powers, B. A. and R. S. Tel. Rox. 1078.

Boxmakers No. 201. 45 Eliot; 1st and 3d Mon.; G. N. Guntner, B. A.; B. F. Tilt, R. S., 67 Linden Pk., Rox.

- Brass Molders No. 192.* 45 Eliot; 2d and 4th Mon.; C. Leever, B. A.; M. F. Kelly, R. S., 338 Cambridge.
- Brass Workers No. 55.* 45 Eliot; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. E. White, R. S., 72 Sargent, Malden.
- Brewery Workmen No. 14.* Arbeiter Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; K. Young, B. A. and R. S., 1117 Columbus Av. Tel. Rox. 378-1.
- Brewery Workmen No. 29.* Kossuth Hall; 2d and 4th Sun.; E. F. Ward, B. A. and R. S., 1117 Columbus Av.
- Bricklayers Benevolent and Protective No. 3.* 45 Eliot; Mon.; J. F. Driscoll, B. A., 32 E. Springfield; T. Eldracher, R. S., 4 Gore. Tel. Ox. 228.
- Bricklayers No. 27.* 1096 Tremont.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 7.* 995 Washington; Mon.; M. J. Young, B. A., 112 Bowen, S. B.; M. Crump, R. S., 240 Fifth, S. B.
- Broom and Whisk Makers No. 90.* 1st Tues.; J. J. Shea, R. S., 422 Charles, Malden.
- Building Laborers District Council.* 987 Washington; 2d Sun.
- Building Laborers No. 6.* 45 Eliot; 2d and 4th Sun.; M. C. Sullivan, R. S., 49 Judson, Dor.
- Building Laborers No. 15.* 984 Washington; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. M. Sullivan, B. A., 14 Edgerly Pl.; J. E. Campbell, R. S., 71 E. Dedham.
- Building Laborers No. 19.* S. Boston; J. Downs, 81 Ninth.
- Building Laborers No. 33.* 3 Snowhill; 2d and 4th Sun.; D. Moynihan, B. A., 402 Concord, Lowell; A. Difronzo, R. S., 17 Snowhill.
- Building Laborers No. 38.* 150 North; 1st Sun.; P. Ciapponi, R. S., 133 Orleans, E. B.
- Building Trades Council.* 18 Kneeland; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. T. Cashman, B. A.; E. A. McDonald, R. S., 20 Unity. Tel. Ox. 207.
- Butcher Workmen No. 163* (Allston). C. J. Ring, R. S., 198 N. Harvard, Alls.
- Cabinet Makers and Millmen No. 1824.* 30 Hanover; Tues.; E. Thulin, B. A.; J. W. Campin, R. S. Tel. Hay. 1365.
- Cable Splitters No. 396.* 18 Kneeland; 4th Wed.; J. Barton, B. A., 987 Washington; C. H. Morgan, R. S., 89 Hamilton, Dor. Tel. Trem. 1115-6.
- Cap Cutters No. 38.* 45 Eliot; 2d and 4th Tues.; J. Friedman, B. A. and R. S., 137 Chambers.
- Cap Makers No. 7.* 724 Washington; Sat.; F. Weinstein, R. S., 10 Kennard Av.
- Car and Locomotive Painters No. 338* (Norwood). 724 Washington; 1st and 3d Thurs.; C. E. Pinder, R. S., 71 Huntington Av., Hyde Park.
- Car Inspectors and Car Repairers: Bunker Hill Lodge No. 2.* 164 Canal; 2d Thurs.
- Carpenters District Council of Boston and Vicinity.* 30 Hanover; 1st and 3d Thurs.; C. W. Cameron, B. A.; A. M. Watson, R. S. Tel. Hay. 1365.
- Carpenters No. 33.* 987 Washington; Mon.; J. E. Potts, B. A., 30 Hanover; C. J. Gallagher, R. S., 61 Maywood, Rox. Tel. Hay. 1365.
- Carpenters No. 67* (Roxbury). 67 Warren; Wed.; J. M. Devine, B. A., 429 Dudley; W. D. McIntosh, R. S., 120 Dacia, Rox.
- Carpenters No. 218* (East Boston). 18 Decatur; Tues.; H. McKay, B. A., 35 Central Sq., E. B.; W. N. Thornton, R. S., 429 Chelsea, E. B.
- Carpenters No. 386* (Dorchester). Robinson Hall; Mon.; J. E. Eaton, B. A., 18 Faulkner, Dor.; J. A. Stewart, R. S., 11 Branch, Quincy.
- Carpenters No. 889* (Allston). Redmen's Hall; Fri.; R. G. England, B. A., New Foster, Br.; C. Dexter, R. S., 97 Academy Hill Road, Br.
- Carpenters No. 938* (West Roxbury). 41 Poplar, Ros.; Fri.; W. D. Entremont, R. S., 2 S. Walter.
- Carpenters No. 954* (Hebrew). 15 Leverett; Mon.; T. Shuman, R. S., 82 Albion.
- Carpenters No. 959* (Mattapan). Bartlett's Hall; Mon.; H. McHugo, R. S., Blue Hill Av., Mat.
- Carpenters No. 1096* (Floorlayers). 724 Washington; Tues.; J. A. McKenzie, R. S., 60 Savin, Rox.
- Carriage and Cab Drivers No. 126.* 45 Eliot; 1st and 3d Sun.; P. D. Daley, B. A., 9 Allston, Chasn.; P. E. Murray, Jr., R. S., 234 Cabot, Rox. Tel. Rich. 1766.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 9.* 789 Washington; 2d and 4th Wed.; G. A. Rodgers, R. S., 18 Florence, Camb.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 21.*
- Car Upholsterers No. 118.* 724 Washington.
- Car Workers: Allston Lodge No. 107.* Parnell Hall, Br.; 2d and 4th Thurs.; F. E. Barlow, B. A. and R. S., 27 Athol, Alls.
- Car Workers: Boston Lodge No. 55.* 164 Canal; 1st and 3d Fri.; J. Burns, R. S., 70 Chapman, Chasn.
- Car Workers: Somerville Lodge No. 108.* Monument Hall, Chasn.; 2d Fri. and 4th Sun.; J. F. Bagwell, R. S., 15 Brighton, Chasn.
- Central Labor Union.* 987 Washington; 1st and 3d Sun.; H. Abrahams, R. S., 11 Appleton. Tel. Trem. 612.
- Chandelier Workers No. 18.* 45 Eliot; 2d and 4th Mon.; G. Lever, B. A., 158 Heath, Rox.; M. J. Flynn, R. S., 47 Moulton, Chasn.
- Cigarette Makers.* 80 Leverett; Wed.
- Cigar Factory Tobacco Strippers No. 8156.* 7 Appleton; 2d and 4th Thurs.; Rose Scully, R. S., 1 Davis Pl., Rox.
- Cigar Makers No. 97.* 9 Appleton; 2d and 4th Fri.; H. Abrahams, R. S., 11 Appleton. Tel. Trem. 612.
- Cloth Examiners and Spongers No. 11542.* 45 Eliot.
- Clothing Cutters and Trimmers No. 132.* 18 Kneeland; 2d Wed.; F. A. Gallagher, R. S.
- Coachmen and Stablemen No. 6327.* 3 Boylston Pl.; 1st and 3d Tues.; T. Clark, R. S., "Relief Station," Haymarket Sq.
- Coal Handlers No. 623.* 987 Washington; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. F. Peters, B. A., 156 Third, S. B.; H. Maguire, R. S., 204 F. S. B.
- Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74.* 994 Washington; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. Matthews, R. S., 46 L, S. B. Tel. Trem. 1439-2.

- Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68.* 45 Eliot; 2d and 4th Sun.; M. J. Sheehan, B. A. and R. S., 165 Causeway. Tel. Rich. 1766.
- Coastwise Longshoremen's Assembly No. 1062.* 70 Main, Chasn.; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. J. Henneberry, R. S., 70 Sixth, S. B.
- Coat Makers No. 1.* 28 Kneeland; Mon.; I. Zorn, B. A.; I. L. Witkin, R. S., 1 Spring Ter., Rox. Tel. Ox. 1538-4.
- Commercial Telegraphers No. 4.* 694 Washington; 2d Sun.; P. T. Haggerty, S. T., 35 Harbor View (Box 1271).
- Cooks No. 328.* 724 Washington; 2d and 4th Mon.; P. J. McAuliffe, B. A., 147 Court; A. B. Irwin, R. S. Tel. Hay. 2354-4.
- Coopers No. 58.* Cross and Endicott; 3d Tues.; J. E. Kelly, R. S., 233 Bennington, E. B.
- Coopers No. 89.* 1089 Tremont; 1st Tues.; C. J. Donnelly, R. S., 124 Fisher Av., Rox.
- Coppersmiths No. 92.* 45 Eliot; 1st and 3d Wed.; F. H. Murphy, R. S., 4 Green, Stoneham.
- Coremakers No. 428.* 45 Eliot; 1st and 3d Fri.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Providence, R. I.; J. M. Curley, R. S., 107 Business, Hyde Park.
- Custom Tailors No. 223.* 164 Canal; Mon.; M. Cobb, R. S., 65 Leverett.
- Decorative Glass Workers No. 28.* 18 Kneeland; 2d and 4th Thurs.
- Drop Forgers and Hammermen No. 763.* 987 Washington; 1st and 3d Fri.; A. F. Kenney, R. S., 803 Parker, Rox.
- Drug Clerks No. 143.* 995 Washington.
- Dry Goods Clerks No. 796.* 724 Washington; 1st and 3d Wed.; J. F. Kirby, B. A., 64 L, S. B.; J. J. Gallagher, R. S., 55 North, Camb.
- Egg Candler and Sorters.* 15 Leverett; Sun.
- Egg Examiners No. 11946.* M. P. Colwell, R. S., 334 Heath.
- Electrical Workers No. 103 (Insidemen).* 987 Washington; Wed.; J. W. Barton, B. A., 139 Bloomingdale; S. J. Murphy, R. S., 225 Shawmut Av. Tel. Trem. 1115-6.
- Electrical Workers No. 104 (Linemen).* 11 Appleton; Tues.; J. A. McGuinness, B. A., 81 St. Alphonsus, Rox.; J. J. Paul, 4 Trowbridge, Camb.
- Electrotypers No. 11.* 724 Washington; 2d Wed.; F. L. Murray, R. S., 27 Putnam Av., Camb.
- Electrotypers and Plate Makers No. 3.* 724 Washington; 2d Fri.
- Elevator Constructors No. 4.* 995 Washington; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. C. McDonald, B. A. and R. S. Tel. Trem. 1439-2.
- Engineers, Firemen, and Assistants' Assembly No. 628.* 724 Washington; 1st and 3d Thurs.
- Executive Committee of Bricklayers and Masons of Boston and Vicinity.* 45 Eliot; J. J. Cronin, S., 218 Tremont.
- Express Wagon Drivers and Handlers No. 307.* 987 Washington; 1st and 3d Sun.; R. Lill, R. S., 193 Pleasant.
- Federal Labor No. 8217.* 15 Leverett; 2d Wed.; J. Meegan, R. S., 51 Gale Av., Malden.
- Fisherman's Union of the Atlantic.* 223 Atlantic Av.; Wed.
- Fort Winthrop Assembly No. 1642 (East Boston).* Webster Hall.
- Foundry Employees No. 23.* 45 Eliot; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. Burke, R. S., 5 Sayward Pl., S. B.
- Franklin Assn. No. 18.* 987 Washington; 1st Thurs.
- Freestone Cutters Assn.* Albany and Dover; 2d and 4th Fri.; T. Gately, R. S.
- Freight Clerks Assembly No. 1793.* K. of P. Hall, Chasn.; 2d Mon. and 4th Sun.; J. J. Kirby, R. S., 37 Orchard, Rox. Tel. Chasn. 574-5.
- Freight Clerks Assembly No. 5572 (B. & M. R.R.).* Monument Hall, Chasn.; 2d and 4th Sun.; A. Ryan, R. S., 7 Shawmut Ct., Malden.
- Freight Handlers Assembly No. 628 (South Boston).* (N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R.). St. Omer Hall; 2d and 4th Sun.; R. M. Leahy, B. A., 722 E. Second, S. B.; P. D. Dooley, R. S., 305 E. Ninth, S. B.
- Freight Handlers: Grand Junction Assembly No. 1065 (East Boston).* Hibernian Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; J. Brow, R. S., 373 Chelsea, E. B.
- Garment Workers District Council No. 9.* 28 Kneeland; Thurs.; M. Biller, B. A. and R. S. Tel. Ox. 1538-4.
- Gas Fitters, Fixture Fitters, and Hangers No. 175.* 789 Washington; 1st and 3d Tues.
- Glove Cutters.* 724 Washington; 1st Wed.; J. Pilaf, 7 Malden.
- Gold Beaters No. 3.* 724 Washington; 2d Mon.; C. Roeder, R. S., 83 Sudbury.
- Granite Cutters: Boston Branch.* 164 Canal; 3d Wed.; J. Mahoney, B. A., 385 Windsor, Camb.; W. McCartney, R. S., 53 Gates, S. B.
- Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 539 (Roslindale).* Fairview Hall, Ros.; 2d and 4th Tues.; L. H. Travis, B. A., Kittredge, Ros.; J. Gillies, 5 Brookfield, Ros. Tel. Jam. 879-5.
- Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 547 (West Roxbury).* K. of H. Hall, W. Rox.; 2d and 4th Tues.
- Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 573 (East Boston).* G. A. R. Hall, E. B.; 2d. and 4th Sun.
- Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 1095 (S. Boston).*
- Hardwood Finishers No. 109.* 45 Eliot; Wed.; E. T. O'Neil, B. A., 21 Kent Ct., Somerville; L. F. Geary, R. S., 2 Grotto Pl., Camb.
- Hatters No. 5.* 987 Washington; 1st Fri.; C. Morris, B. A., 15 Warrenton; W. Wixted, R. S., 23 Worcester.
- Hatters No. 6.* 987 Washington; 1st Thurs.; C. Morris, B. A., 15 Warrenton; E. F. Reilly, R. S., 13 Union Av., J. P.
- Hat Tip Printers No. 4.* 177 Broadway Ex., S. B.
- Hat Trimmers.* 694 Washington; 1st Mon. of quarter; Miss K. L. Mullen, 53 Brookside Av., J. P.
- Hay and Grain Teamsters No. 808.* Albany and Dover; 1st Sun.; D. Mahoney, B. A., 9 Third, S. B.; J. F. McCarthy, R. S., 38 White Pl., Brookline.
- Hod Carriers and Building Laborers No. 209.* 144 North; 2d and 4th Sun.; D. D'Alessandro, B. A.; A. Gianandrea, R. S. Tel. Rich. 1093-2.

- Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4.* 994 Washington; Thurs.; A. M. Huddell, B. A.; A. E. Pike, R. S. Tel. Trem. 1439-2.
- Horseshoers No. 5.* 987 Washington; 1st and 3d Mon.; J. H. Boyle, R. S., 59 Washington, Chasn.
- Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers No. 59.* 995 Washington; 1st and 3d Wed.; H. B. Sullivan, R. S., 35 E. Canton.
- Ice-men's Protective No. 171.* 789 Washington; 1st and 3d Thurs.; N. A. Keene, R. S., Marshall St. Circle, Somerville. Tel. Chasn. 128.
- Inside Telephone Workers No. 30.* 7 Park Sq.; 1st and 3d Thurs.; R. J. Beatty, R. S., 13 Charles, Dor.
- Insulators and Asbestos Workers No. 6.* Rathburn Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; E. Hammerberg, R. S., Box 1968.
- Interior Freight Handlers No. 70* (N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R.). 987 Washington; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. Galvin, R. S., 170 Fourth, S. B.
- Interlocking Switch and Signalmen No. 11786.* 45 Eliot; 1st and 3d Sat.; J. R. Williams, B. A.; S. Newman, R. S., Box 108, Mansfield.
- Iron and Brass Molders No. 106.* 45 Eliot; 1st and 3d Fri.; J. J. Jordan, R. S., 10 Newhall, Neponset.
- Iron Furring and Metal Lathers Assembly No. 1850.* 724 Washington; 1st and 3d Mon.; J. Quigley, R. S., 27 Vaughan Av., Dor.
- Iron Molders No. 407.* Andrews Hall, S. B.; 2d Wed.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Providence, R. I.; W. T. O'Brien, R. S., 22 Dorset.
- Iron Molders No. 428.* 45 Eliot; 1st and 3d Fri.; J. M. Curley, R. S., 107 Business, Hyde Park.
- Jewelry Workers No. 6.* 694 Washington; 1st and 3d Thurs.
- Joint Executive Board of Bartenders and Hotel and Restaurant Employees.* 1160 Washington; 2d and 4th Thurs.
- Joint Executive Board of United Bakers.* 1095 Tremont; Thurs.
- Journemen Tailors Union of America No. 12.* 89 Court; 1st Mon.; M. Larson, R. S. Tel. Hay. 2006-3.
- Journemen Tailors Union of Boston.* 724 Washington; 2d and 4th Mon.; J. W. Lofgren, R. S., 20 Devonshire.
- Knights of Labor: District Assembly No. 30* (Incorporated). 228 Tremont; Executive Board meets 2d and 4th Tues.; M. J. Kenney, B. A. and R. S.
- Knights of Labor: District Assembly No. 30* (Original). 33 Roughan Bldg., Chasn.; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. Regan, R. S., 23 Allen, Somerville.
- Laborers, Excavators, and Rockmens No. 11679* (Italian). 144 North; 2d and 4th Sun.; D. D'Alessandro, B. A.; A. Giannandrea, R. S. Tel. Rich. 1093-2.
- Lamplighters Benevolent Assn.* 69 W. Concord; 10th of month; W. P. Carpenter, R. S., 8 Laundale Ter., J. P.
- Lamplighters No. 11943.* 67 Hampden; 1st and 3d Mon.; P. M. Devine, R. S., 655 South, Ros.
- Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650.* Hollis Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; E. C. Turnbull, R. S., 8 New Cross, Somerville.
- Laundry Workers No. 66.* 987 Washington; 2d and 4th Fri.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 105.* 724 Washington; 1st and 3d Tues.; J. F. Doran, B. A., 16 Jewett, Ros.; J. W. Fernands, R. S., 22 Wescott, Dor.
- Lithographers Protective and Beneficial Assn. No. 3.* 193 Hanover; 1st and 3d Fri.
- Locomotive Engineers: Bay State Division No. 439.* 446 Tremont; 2d and 4th Sun.; F. A. Butler, R. S., 336 N. Harvard, Alls.
- Locomotive Engineers: Boston Division No. 61.* 164 Canal; 2d Sun. and 4th Wed.; W. F. Bucknam, R. S., Ayer, Mass.
- Locomotive Engineers: Old Colony Division No. 312.* 724 Washington; 2d and 4th Sun.; W. H. Thresher, B. A., 7 Marlow, Dor.; C. P. Shufett, R. S., S. Walpole, Mass.
- Locomotive Firemen: Boston Lodge No. 57.* 446 Tremont; 2d and 4th Sun.; F. W. Randall, B. A.; F. J. Fuller, 76 Spring Park Av., J. P.
- Longshoremen No. 545.* }
Longshoremen No. 548. } No information
Longshoremen No. 549. } furnished.
Longshoremen No. 619. }
Longshoremen No. 632. }
- Longshoremen: Constitution Assembly No. 4875* (Charlestown). Roughan Bldg.; 1st and 3d Wed.; J. Donovan, R. S., 203 Paris, E. B.
- Longshoremen: Fort Hill Assembly No. 5748* (Charlestown). Roughan Bldg.; 2d and 4th Sun.; E. F. Golden, R. S., 107 Saratoga, E. B.
- Longshoremen: Noddle Island Assembly No. 5789* (East Boston). A. O. H. Hall, E. B.; Wed.; P. Ryan, R. S., 278 Maverick, E. B.
- Longshoremen: O'Connell Assembly No. 7174* (Charlestown). Roughan Bldg., Chasn.; 2d and 4th Sun.; A. G. Norander, R. S., 51 Alpine, Somerville.
- Longshoremen's Assembly No. 8067* (South Boston). 227 E. S. B.; 4th Fri.; J. Lannon, B. A., 14 Hartland, Dor.; W. Moore, R. S., 37 M. S. B.
- Longshoremen: Eureka Assembly No. 9623.* Hanover; 4th Thurs.; A. Dunciff, R. S., 76 Tremont, Chasn.
- Longshoremen Provident Union.* 193 Hanover; 2d and 4th Sun.; W. F. Dempsey, R. S., 159 W. Sixth, S. B.
- Lumber Teamsters and Handlers No. 112.* 987 Washington; 2d and 4th Mon.; J. A. Carr, R. S., 165 Causeway. Tel. Rich. 1766.
- Machine Stone Planermen* (Boston and Lynn). 987 Washington; 4th Tues.
- Machinists: Boston Lodge No. 264.* 995 Washington; Thurs.; T. B. Powers, B. A.; F. C. Bullard, R. S. Tel. Trem. 1112-3.
- Machinists: Bunker Hill Lodge No. 634* (Charlestown). 2 Main; Tues.; C. W. Nelson, R. S., 65 Winthrop, Chasn.
- Machinists: Railroad Lodge No. 567.* 45 Eliot; Tues.; S. F. Wiggin, R. S., 16 Bailey, Everett.
- Mailers Trade District Union.* R. T. Allen, R. S., Box 1817.
- Maintenance of Way Employees.* 53 Hanover; 1st Sun.; J. Fairbrother, B. A., Box 82, S. Sudbury; T. W. Cassidy, R. S., 19 Winter, W. Somerville.

- Marble Cutters No. 50.* 133 Blackstone; 2d and 4th Mon.; J. F. Rehill, B. A., 15 Eaton; R. T. Walsh, R. S., 24 Antrim, Camb.
- Marble Setters' Helpers No. 54.* 18 Kneeland; 1st and 3d Thurs.
- Marble Workers No. 56.* 53 Hanover; 2d and 4th Tues.; D. G. Cunningham, R. S., 17 Winter, E. Camb.
- Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. No. 59* (East Boston). 167 Border, E. B.; Mon.
- Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631.* 9 Elm; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. O'Connell, B. A., 88 Vine, E. Camb.; D. G. Seeds, R. S., 68 Gore, E. Camb. Tel. Rich. 1766.
- Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397.* 133 Blackstone; 1st and 3d Thurs.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 95.* 45 Eliot; 1st and 3d Mon.
- Meter Makers and Repairers No. 12234.* 724 Washington; 1st and 3d Mon.; W. Flynn, R. S., 121 West, Everett.
- Mixed Assembly No. 1756* (Brighton). Parnell Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; F. Burns, B. A., 10 Gardner, Br.; J. H. McCann, R. S., 3 Allen Rd., Br.
- Modellers and Sculptors League.* 45 Eliot; 1st Fri.
- Musical Union No. 3.* 7 Park Sq.; Sun.
- Musicians Protective Assn. No. 9.* 44 Federal; 1st Thurs.; T. C. Keleher, R. S. Tel. Main 7118; 7119; office, Main 7170.
- Musicians Protective Assembly No. 1629.* 995 Washington; 2d and 4th Wed.; H. J. McMackin, B. A., 98 N. Margin; M. G. Zypher, R. S., 439 Main, Chasn.
- Newsboys Protective No. 9077.* 2d and 4th Sun.; 2d and 4th Tues. during June, July, and August; M. H. Zaremsky, R. S., Rm. 17, 235 Washington.
- Newspaper Drivers and Helpers No. 259.* 724 Washington; 1st and 3d Wed.
- Newspaper Mailers No. 1.* Elks Hall; R. Allen, R. S., Box 1817.
- Newspaper Writers No. 1.* 82 Water; 1st Wed.; J. J. Mellen, B. A., "Boston Post."
- Overall and Sheepskin Workers No. 163.* 18 Kneeland; 1st and 3d Wed.; J. T. Costello, R. S., 29 Troy.
- Painters and Decorators No. 11.* 987 Washington; Tues.; H. Noble, B. A., 666 Tremont; C. D. McVey, R. S., 159 D, S. B. Tel. Ox. 207.
- Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers Assembly No. 1849.* 15 Leverett; Wed.
- Painters and Decorators No. 1020* (Gold Gilders). 514 Tremont; 3d Tues.
- Painters District Council No. 25 of Boston and Vicinity.* 987 Washington; 1st and 3d Sun.; A. B. Putnam, R. S., 150 Poplar, Chelsea.
- Pant Makers No. 173.* 164 Canal; Sat.; M. Biller, B. A., 28 Kneeland; S. Cohen, R. S., 26 Billerica. Tel. Ox. 1538-4.
- Paperhangers No. 258.* 724 Washington; Mon.; J. Trulard, B. A., 15 Marshall; H. W. Bearse, R. S., 15 Marshall. Tel. Rich. 1915-2.
- Paper Rulers No. 13.* 82 Water; 3d Tues.; F. E. Leary, R. S., 343 Third, S. B.
- Parcel Delivery and Department Store Drivers No. 194.* 987 Washington; 2d and 4th Sun.
- Park Employees Assembly No. 7576.* 987 Washington; 1st Sun.; P. J. McCarthy, B. A. and R. S., 56 Nashua.
- Pattern Makers Association.* 724 Washington; Wed.; S. M. Lent, B. A.; L. C. Powers, R. S., 166 Mt. Vernon, Malden.
- Pavers Assembly No. 1632.* Dover and Albany; 1st Sun.
- Pavers No. 1.* 987 Washington; 1st and 3d Thurs.
- Paving Department Employees Assembly No. 9816.* Concord St.; 1st and 3d Thurs.; J. Keough, B. A., 58 Heath, Rox.; C. J. Donovan, R. S., 34 Francis, Rox.
- Paving Department Workers No. 6751.* 987 Washington; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. H. Barry, R. S., 527 Commercial.
- Photo-Engravers No. 3.* Elks Hall; 2d Sun.
- Piano Movers No. 343.* 1095 Tremont; Wed.
- Piano and Organ Workers No. 19.* 985 Washington; 2d and 4th Tues.; F. H. Murray, R. S., 37 Richfield.
- Piano and Organ Workers No. 21.* 987 Washington; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. G. Johnson, R. S., 88 High, Chasn.
- Pile Drivers No. 11318.* A. McDonald, 287 Chelsea, E. B.
- Plasterers Protective No. 10.* 11 Appleton; 1st and 3d Wed.; E. J. Meleedy, B. A., 378 Neponset Av., Nep.; J. W. Baird, R. S., 46 Eustis, Camb.
- Plasterers Tenders No. 154.* 69 W. Concord; T. Sheehan, R. S., 67 W. Lenox.
- Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters Helpers' District Council of Boston and Vicinity.* 218 Tremont; 3d Sat.; J. P. Curry, R. S., 447 Sumner, W. Lynn.
- Plumbers No. 12.* 514 Tremont; Tues.; T. L. Pratt, R. S., Room 404, 218 Tremont.
- Pneumatic Mail Tube Operators No. 1.* 31½ Arnold; 3d Sun.
- Press Feeders' and Lithographers' Apprentices No. 4.* 133 Blackstone; 1st and 3d Fri.
- Printing Pressmen No. 67.* Elks Hall; 4th Wed.
- Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 71.* 164 Canal; 1st Thurs.; J. F. Rogers, S. T., 119 Plymouth, Everett.
- Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 93.* Room 269, South Sta.; 1st Fri.
- Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 105.* 164 Canal; 2d Fri.; W. Spearing, S. T., 42 Montvale Rd., Woburn.
- Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 108.* 1st and 3d Fri.; F. F. Morse, R. S., 187 Bunker Hill, Chasn. Tel. Rich. 208-2.
- Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 109* (B. & M. R.R.). 164 Canal; 2d Fri.; P. J. Coyle, B. A., 23 Knowlton, Somerville; G. L. Thompson, R. S., 84 Staniford.
- Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 110.* 164 Canal; 2d Tues.; J. L. Dorney, B. A., 31 Wigglesworth, Rox.; H. A. Brown, R. S., 17 Hillsdale Rd., Medford.
- Railroad Freight Handlers Assembly No. 628* (South Boston). Brodbine Hall; 2d and 4th Sun.
- Railroad Switchmen No. 200.* T. C. Lamb, S., 34 Crescent, Somerville.
- Railroad Telegraphers No. 41.* 164 Canal; 2d Sat.; J. A. Tuck, R. S., Wakefield. Tel. Wakefield 71.

- Railroad Telegraphers No. 89.* 694 Washington; 1st Sat.; J. W. Finn, B. A. and S. T., 22 Milton Av., Dor.
- Railroad Trainmen: Boston Lodge No. 97.* 3 Boylston Pl.; 1st and 4th Sun.; P. J. Moran, B. A., 372 Dorchester, S. B.; M. V. Brennan, R. S., 80 Woodlawn, J. P.
- Railroad Trainmen: Bunker Hill Lodge No. 404* (Charlestown). 14 Green; 1st and 3d Sun.; L. H. Brown, R. S., 17 Fountain Av., Somerville.
- Railroad Trainmen: City Point Lodge No. 507.* 409 W. Broadway; 2d and 4th Sun.; E. G. Annis, R. S., 63 Tremont, S. Braintree.
- Railroad Trainmen: Trimountain Lodge No. 486.* 694 Washington; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. J. Fitzpatrick, R. S., 42 Charles, Auburndale.
- Railroad Trainmen: Puritan Lodge No. 621.* 164 Canal; 1st Thurs. and 3d Sun.; H. W. Stanley, R. S., 136 Brookline, Lynn.
- Railroad Transfer Messengers and Clerks No. 11639.* 987 Washington; 1st Wed.; T. A. Harwood, 29 Norway.
- Railway Carmen: Bay State Lodge No. 102.* Dover and Albany; 2d Sun. and 4th Wed.; P. J. Cronin, B. A., 6 Whitney Pl., Rox.; H. V. Pollard, R. S., 274 E. River, Hyde Park.
- Railway Carmen: Star of the East Lodge No. 447.*
- Railway Clerks: Old Colony Lodge No. 143.* 724 Washington; 2d Thurs.; J. A. Ohlund, R. S., 42 Mountain Av., Dor.
- Railway Conductors: Bay State Division No. 413.* 164 Canal; 2d Thurs. and 4th Sun.; R. E. Beal, R. S., 79 Broadway, Lawrence.
- Railway Conductors: Boston Division No. 122.* 446 Tremont; 3d Sun.; C. D. Baker, R. S., 23 Benedict, Somerville.
- Railway Conductors: New England Division No. 157.* Elks Hall; 4th Sun.; C. W. Merrill, B. A. and R. S., 29 Evergreen, Rox.
- Rock Drillers.* 183 Sumner, E. B.; 2d and 4th Sun.
- Roofers Protective No. 17.* 18 Kneeland; 2d and 4th Tues.; J. A. Haley, B. A., 214 Medford, Chasn.; R. H. Robinson, R. S., 37 Dent, W. Rox. Tel. Ox. 207.
- Roundhouse Employees Assembly No. 1063* (B. & M. R.R.). Roughan Bldg., Chasn.; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. Coughlan, R. S., 474 Main, Chasn.
- Rubber Garment Workers No. 174.* 112 Salem; 1st and 3d Wed.
- Sand and Tip Cart Drivers No. 191.* 987 Washington; 1st and 3d Sun.
- Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters No. 149.* 987 Washington; 2d and 4th Sun.
- Sewer Department Laborers Assembly No. 1621.* Boyle O'Reilly Hall; 1st Mon.
- Sewer Workers No. 9588.* P. McBride, R. S., 17 Temple, Mat.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 17.* 9 Appleton; Mon.
- Sheet Metal Workers' Helpers No. 1.* 987 Washington; 2d and 4th Thurs.
- Ship Machinery, and Derrick Riggers No. 10315.* 19 Border, E. B.; 1st and 3d Thurs.; J. O. White, B. A., 32 Haynes, E. B.; E. Nickerson, R. S., 175 Falcon, E. B.
- Shipwrights No. 8955* (East Boston). 19 Border; 1st Mon.; G. C. Parsons, R. S., 20 Eutaw.
- Shoe Clerks No. 1051.* 987 Washington.
- Shop and Mill Hands No. 1410* (Carpenters). 30 Hanover; Mon.; C. N. Kimball, B. A., 38 Haverhill, Chasn.; T. A. Gauter, R. S., 10 Newburn Av., Medford. Tel. Hay. 1365.
- Sign Builders and Hangers No. 1271.* 30 Hanover; 1st and 3d Wed.; C. W. Cameron, B. A.; F. N. Hadley, R. S., 38 Cotting, Medford.
- Sign Writers No. 391.* Castle Sq. Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.
- Slate and Soapstone Workers No. 1.* 2d and 4th Tues.; J. J. Owens, B. A. and R. S., 7 Marshfield, Rox. Tel. Ox. 207.
- Stablemen No. 10663.* 987 Washington; T. Scott, B. A., 75 W. Lenox, Rox.; C. McStravick, R. S., 10 Fenwick. Tel. Trem. 1111-3.
- Stablemen No. 11805.* 46 Stillman; 1st and 3d Tues.
- Stair Builders No. 1573* (Carpenters). 30 Hanover; G. E. Haskins, R. S., Willet, Wollaston.
- Stationary Engineers No. 16.* 514 Tremont; Fri.; T. W. Fitzgerald, R. S., 11 Kenwood Rd., Rox.
- Stationary Firemen No. 3.* 987 Washington; 2d and 4th Mon.; J. V. Hill, R. S., 14 Cross, Somerville.
- Stationary Firemen No. 242.* 987 Washington; 2d and 4th Tues.; J. Martin, B. A. and R. S., 174 Hillside, Rox.
- Steam Engineers No. 263.* Rm. 8, 995 Washington; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. E. Saunders, R. S., 109 School, Camb.
- Steamfitters No. 22.* 18 Kneeland; Mon.; J. J. Brophy, B. A., 4 Spring St. Ct.; D. W. Mills, R. S., 60 Regent, Rox. Tel. Ox. 207.
- Steamfitters Helpers No. 26.* 18 Kneeland; 2d and 4th Tues.; J. J. Brophy, B. A., 4 Spring St. Ct.; M. Kneeland, R. S., 100 Carver. Tel. Ox. 207.
- Steam Railroad Employees Assembly No. 1741.* Monument Hall, Chasn.; 1st Sun. and 3d Fri.; D. W. Hurley, R. S., 9 Benedict, Chasn.
- Steam Shovel and Dredge Men No. 14* (East Boston). Union Hall; 2d and 4th Sun.; R. E. Sidebottom, B. A., 276 Webster, E. B.; G. Francis, R. S., 91 Central Av., Chelsea.
- Stereotypers No. 2.* Elks Hall; 3d Wed.; G. F. Moore, R. S., 40 Selden, Dor.
- Stone and Brick Pointers Assembly No. 1626.* 45 Eliot; 1st and 3d Wed.
- Stonemasons No. 9.* 45 Eliot; Thurs.; P. J. Walsh, B. A., 218 Tremont; J. M. Ryan, R. S., 6 Smith St. Pl., Rox.
- Tallymen's No. 12225.* D. D. Flaherty, R. S., 266 Bennington, E. B.
- Teamsters No. 25.* Brodbine Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; D. J. Tobin and J. A. Duffy, B. A., 65 Causeway; J. J. Shea, R. S., 11 St. Pl., S. B.
- Teamsters Joint Council of Boston and Vicinity.* 45 Eliot; 2d and 4th Wed.; H. White, R. S., 18 Emerson, S. B.
- Theatrical Stage Employees No. 11.* 694 Washington; 4th Sun.; P. Maloney, B. A., 1160 Washington; J. J. Barry, R. S., 75 Albany.

Tile Layers No. 22. 514 Tremont; 1st and 3d Wed.; D. MacQueen, R. S., 2 Park Av., Winthrop Highlands.

Tile Layers Helpers No. 36. 18 Kneeland; 1st and 3d Thurs.; W. J. Hartnett, B. A., 15 Knox; H. L. Raymond, R. S., 40 Lynde.

Transatlantic Steamship Clerks Assembly No. 1648. Rm. 33, Roughan Bldg.; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. J. Kelley, R. S., 65 Chelsea, Chasn.

Transfer Drivers and Helpers No. 612. Albany and Dover; 2d Sun.

Typographical No. 13. Brodbine Hall; 4th Sun.; J. A. McPherson, B. A., 52 Federal; H. Sterling, R. S., 52 Federal. Tel. Main 4477.

Upholsters No. 53. 53 Hanover; 2d and 4th Thurs.; G. M. Guntner, B. A., 45 Eliot; J. H. Mosley, R. S., 512 Cambridge, Alls.

Vest Makers No. 172. Sat; M. Kirshtein, R. S., 4 Newton, Malden.

Walters Benevolent Assn. 45 Eliot; 2d Wed.

Waiters No. 80. 1160 Washington; 2d and 4th Mon.; J. T. Gorman, B. A., 1160 Washington; J. J. Cowan, R. S., 7 Corning. Tel. Trem. 1364-3.

Waiters No. 183 (Colored). 38 Dover; Sat.; W. S. Dunn, R. S., 17 Phillips. Tel. Trem. 1455-2.

Water Workers Assembly No. 1927. 724 Washington; 3d Tues.; T. J. Driscoll, R. S., 185 Chelsea, Chasn.

Water Workers No. 6356. 987 Washington; 2d and 4th Sun.

Web Pressmen No. 3. Elks Hall; 2d Wed.; W. J. Hayes, R. S., 15 Henry Av., Somerville.

Wharf and Bridge Carpenters No. 1393 (East Boston). 18 Decatur; Mon.; S. Coffin, B. A., 302 Saratoga, E. B.; E. P. Gates, R. S., 158 Putnam, E. B. Tel. Hay. 1365.

Wire Workers No. 1. 18 Kneeland; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. T. McCarren, R. S., 157 Chelsea, Chasn. Tel. Ox. 207.

Wood Carvers Assn. 126 Dartmouth; 1st and 3d Fri.; H. C. Bamberg, R. S., 17 Buttonwood, Dor.

Wood and Interior Decorators Trades Council. 45 Eliot; 1st Thurs.; H. C. Bamberg, R. S., 17 Buttonwood, Dor.

Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers No. 72. 987 Washington; Wed.; E. N. Kelley, B. A., 17 Merriam, Somerville; R. J. Getchell, R. S., 41 Trull, Somerville. Tel. Ox. 207.

Woodworkers No. 280 (Hebrew). 80 Leverett; Wed.

Braintree.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 143 (South Braintree). Hampton House Bldg.; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. J. Madden, B. A., 70 Holbrook Av.; C. L. Hollis, R. S., Tailor St.

Carpenters No. 1550. Academy St.; 1st Tues.; J. A. Ryan, R. S., 285 Liberty, E. Braintree. Tel. 126-3.

Bridgewater.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 357. 8 Elwell Bldg.; Fri.; F. C. Sherman, B. A. Box 142.

Carpenters No. 1046. Masonic Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect.

BROCKTON.

Allied Printing Trades Council. Arcade Bldg.; 3d Wed.; W. W. Adams, B. A. and R. S., 47 W. Rosseter. Tel. 280.

Bakers No. 180. Gill Hall; 2d and 4th Sat.; W. H. Sands, R. S., 50 South.

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 57. Savings Bank Bldg.; 2d Tues.; F. Travis, R. S., 21 School.

Barbers No. 238. 40 Centre; 3d Tues.; P. J. Sheehan, B. A., 541 Main.

Blacksmiths No. 216. Gill Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; R. J. Dunlea, R. S., 22 Ridgeway Ct.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 38 (Mixed). 70 Centre; 2d and 4th Wed.; J. P. Meade, B. A.; T. O'Riordan, R. S., Emmet. Tel. 79-4.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 14. D. Kelliher, R. S., 30 Foster.

Bricklayers and Plasterers No. 5. Opera House Bldg.; F. J. Marden, R. S., 202 Dover.

Building Laborers No. 13. T. Plunkett, R. S., 14 Roan's Ct.

Building Laborers No. 132. Foresters Hall, E. Elm St.; 1st and 3d Sat.; F. G. Kittredge, B. A., 114 Arcade Bldg.; W. H. Shaw, R. S., 317 Grove.

Building Trades Council. 114 Arcade Bldg.; Fri.; F. G. Kittredge, B. A., 114 Arcade Bldg.; T. K. Woods, R. S., 619 S. Main.

Candy Makers and Packers No. 266. Sons of Veterans Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; Marion A. Chapman, R. S., 28 Battles.

Carpenters No. 624. 40 Centre; Mon.; W. Pratt, B. A. and R. S., 132 Arcade. Tel. 703.

Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 103. Gill Hall; 2d Thurs.; A. H. Rogers, R. S., 65 Emmet.

Central Labor Union. Socialist Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; E. G. Brown, R. S., Anglin Bldg. Tel. 635.

Clothing and Shoe Clerks No. 504. Rafferty Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; E. Carr, B. A., Prospect Hill, care Boston Credit Co.; F. S. Currier, R. S., Pond St., Avon.

Cooks and Waiters No. 327. Eagles Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.

Cutters No. 35. Socialist Hall; Thurs.; W. E. Jocoy, B. A., 126 Main; T. O'Hare, R. S., 90 Ford. Tel. 347-12.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers No. 307. 13 E. Elm; 2d Fri.; E. W. Dresser, R. S., 64 Tyler.

Dry Goods Clerks No. 605. Masonic Bldg.; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. B. Lewis, R. S., 27 Franklin.

Edgemakers No. 118. 16 School; 1st and 3d Thurs.; T. C. Farrell, B. A., 16 School; G. F. Eldridge, R. S., 117 Ford. Tel. 305-5.

Elastic Goring Weavers Assn. Co-operative Hall; 2d Tues.; A. Haughton, R. S., 50 Cherry.

Electrical Workers No. 223. 114 Arcade; 2d and 4th Tues.; F. G. Kittredge, B. A.; F. Smith, R. S.

Finishers No. 57. Lasters Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; F. Moriarty, B. A., 124 Arcade Bldg.; J. J. Giles, R. S., City Hotel. Tel. 316-21.

Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 358. Arcade Bldg.; 2d and 4th Tues.; C. Dawes, B. A., 61 Elmwood; B. Dalton, R. S., 311 Warren Av.

Heelers No. 370. 13 E. Elm; 2d and 4th Mon.; P. J. Mulligan, B. A., Room 6, 26 Centre; E. H. McKenney, R. S., Box 915, Campello. Tel. Main 604.

Joint Shoe Council No. 1. Lasters Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; C. A. Kelley, R. S., 73 N. Warren Av.

Laborers Protective No. 9105. 11 E. Elm; 1st and 3d Fri.; T. Godsill, B. A., Clinton St.; T. Lyons, R. S., 72 S. Fuller.

Lasters No. 192. Lasters Hall; T. B. Hickey, B. A.; F. Ford, R. S., 28 Kingman. Tel. 169-2.

Last Makers No. 9269. 6 Main; 2d and 4th Mon.; D. E. Jewell, 723 N. Main.

Lathers No. 123. Arcade Bldg.; 1st and 3d Mon.; F. Kittredge, B. A.; F. W. Doane, R. S., 458 N. Main.

Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 272. 13 E. Elm; 3d. Wed.; F. A. Campbell, B. A. and R. S., 972 N. Main. Tel. 267.

Laundry Workers No. 64. 13 E. Elm; 1st and 3d Thurs.; P. F. Hanley, B. A., 225 Court; J. Bentz, R. S., 14 Dover.

Machinists No. 176. 114 Arcade Bldg.; 1st and 3d Thurs.; Arthur Poland, R. S., 63 Tremont, Campello.

Musicians Protective No. 138. Room 1, 6 Main; 1st and 3d Sat.; W. E. Morris, R. S.

Packers and Dressers No. 365. 40 Centre; 1st and 3d Thurs.; D. E. McCarthy, B. A., 122 Arcade; Mollie Fitzpatrick, R. S., Poster. Tel. 1029.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 296. Socialist Hall; Tues.; F. G. Kittredge, B. A., 114 Arcade Bldg.; G. H. Maxwell, R. S., (Box 898) Whitman, Mass.

Painters No. 643. 57 Centre; Tues.

Plumbers No. 276. Canton Hall; Tues.; F. G. Kittredge, B. A., 114 Arcade; C. Shields, R. S., 2 Spruce Av.

Printing Pressmen No. 102. 11 Arcade Bldg.; 2d Mon.; G. E. Spear, B. A., 37 Wheeler Av.; L. D. Harris, R. S., Brookville, Mass.

Roofers No. 28. 114 Arcade Bldg.; Wed.; F. G. Kittredge, B. A.; F. O'Donnell, R. S., Court. Tel. 1329.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 248. 114 Arcade Bldg.; 1st and 3d Tues.; F. G. Kittredge, B. A.; C. L. Grau, R. S., 151 Laureston.

Shoe Repairers No. 393. 1st and 3d Mon.

Skicers No. 406. Socialist Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; H. A. Tyler, B. A., 69 Newbury; J. F. Monaghan, R. S., 53 Beacon Pk.

Sole Fasteners No. 111. Lasters Hall; 2d Mon.; E. T. Walls, B. A. and R. S., Box 409. Tel. 361-12.

Sole Leather Workers No. 74. 70 Centre; 2d and 4th Tues.; J. P. Meade, B. A.; W. Deehan, 77 Perkins. Tel. 79-4.

Stablemen's Protective No. 10018. Foresters Hall; Mon.; J. J. Turpin, R. S., 35 Brunswick.

Stationary Firemen No. 47. 47 Centre; Mon.; F. C. Kittredge, B. A., 240 N. Main; P. Fitzmaurice, 193 Grove.

Steam Engineers No. 111. 5 Masonic Bldg.; Tues.; F. G. Kittredge, B. A., 587 N. Main; H. Gibbs, R. S., 9 Forest Av. Tel. 159-6.

Steam and Gas Fitters No. 316. 114 Arcade; 2d and 4th Mon.; F. G. Kittredge, B. A.; A. R. Gardner, R. S., Foster.

Stitchers No. 44. Red Men's Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; F. E. Studley, B. A., 111 Arcade Bldg.; Mary E. O'Connor, R. S., 40 Spring Av. Tel. 387-2.

Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 235. A. O. U. W. Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; G. L. Brown, 65 South, Campello. Tel. 807-3.

Tack Feeders, Scalors, and Choppers No. 12056. J. Galvin, R. S., 6 Pine.

Tack Makers No. 12048. B. B. Wood, R. S., 11 Central Sq.

Tailors No. 105. 11 Arcade; 1st Mon.

Teamsters Joint Council of Brockton and Vicinity. Gill Hall; 4th Fri.

Teamsters No. 286. 13 E. Elm; 2d and 4th Tues.; H. K. Smith, B. A. and R. S., 100 Green. Tel. 584-2.

Trees No. 36. 13 E. Elm; 1st and 3d Fri.; J. A. Farrell, B. A. and R. S., 134 Arcade Bldg. Tel. 1328.

Typographical No. 224. 11 Arcade; 3d Tues.; H. B. Foskett, R. S., 42 Ellis.

Vampers No. 256. 57 Centre; 2d and 4th Mon.; W. M. Steele, B. A., 111 Arcade Bldg.; Mrs. N. Trainor, R. S., 110 Green. Tel. 387-2.

Brookfield.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 252. Old Library Hall; A. H. Bellows, B. A.; G. H. Hughes, R. S.

Brookline.

Building Laborers No. 17. Goddard Hall; 2d Sun.; P. J. Toner, R. S., 12 Kerrigan Pl.

Carpenters No. 438. 166 Washington; Mon.; L. J. Smith, B. A. and R. S.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 709. 166 Washington; 1st and 3d Wed.; T. F. Connor, B. A. and R. S., 190 Fisher Av., Roxbury.

CAMBRIDGE.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners No. 757. Rm. 11, 671 Massachusetts Av.; Mon.; R. Gibson, R. S., 46 Harvard, Medford.

Barbers No. 454. 622 Massachusetts Av.; last Thurs.; M. A. Borges, R. S., 291 Cambridge.

Building Laborers No. 10. 622 Massachusetts Av.; 1st and 3d Sun.; M. Donohue, R. S., 78 Allston.

Carpenters No. 441. 622 Massachusetts Av.; Wed.; S. F. McArthur, B. A., 8 Magazine Ct.; T. McKay, R. S., 8 Sixth, E. Cambridge.

Carpenters No. 1653 (No. Cambridge). Fraternity Hall; Tues.; S. F. McArthur, B. A., 8 Magazine Ct.; J. S. Wilson, 23 Chandler, Somerville.

Central Labor Union. 622 Massachusetts Av.; 1st and 3d Fri.; C. E. Akerstrom, 25 Grant.

City Employees No. 8279. 622 Massachusetts Av.; 1st and 3d Mon.; H. Sullivan, R. S., 59 Dudley.

National Assn. of Steam Engineers No. 30. Buckley Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 443. 622 Massachusetts Av.; Tues.; W. S. Corken, B. A. and R. S., 88 Hammond, Rox.

Piano and Organ Workers No. 44. 622 Massachusetts Av.; 1st Fri.; H. E. Harris, 11 Fifield, Watertown.

Plasterers No. 275 (Cambridge and Somerville). Liberty Hall, Union Sq., Somerville; 1st and 3d Mon.; A. Esser, B. A., 41 Dundee, Boston; F. V. McIsaac, 554 Green.

Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers No. 127. 622 Massachusetts Av.

Rubber Boot and Shoe Workers No. 12021. 622 Massachusetts Av.; 2d and 4th Fri.; C. E. Akerstrom, R. S., 25 Grant.

Rubber Workers No. 18. 622 Massachusetts Av.; 2d and 4th Fri.; P. J. O'Donohue, R. S., 361 Columbia, E. Camb.

Sewer Workers No. 12231. Prospect House; 2d and 4th Mon.; J. Landers, B. A. and R. S., 2 Holly.

Stonemasons No. 34. 1103 Cambridge; 1st and 3d Tues.; J. Glynn, R. S., 219 W. 5th, S. B.

Typographical No. 61 (Cambridge and Somerville). 622 Massachusetts Av.; 2d Thurs.; S. T. Byington, R. S., 70 Otis, E. Camb.

Canton.

Carpenters No. 1754. Carpenters Hall; Fri.; Z. Leonard, R. S., Box 4.

Chelmsford.

Granite Cutters (West Chelmsford). 1st Thurs. after the 15th; W. R. Hunter, B. A. and R. S., 118 Corey, Lowell.

Quarry Workers (Chelmsford Branch). West Chelmsford; 3d Mon.; C. Martin, R. S., Westford, Mass. (R. F. D. No. 1).

CHELSEA.

Boot and Shoe Workers: No. 271 (Mixed). Central Hall; 1st Thurs.; E. F. Robinson, B. A., Box 508, Lynn; Annie T. Lyons, R. S., 75 Poplar.

Carpenters No. 443. Central Hall; Mon.; T. J. Smythe, B. A., Orange and Carter; F. Veinotte, R. S., 100 Broadway.

Central Labor Union. 220 Broadway; 2d and 4th Thurs.

Cracker Bakers No. 29. 220 Broadway.

Iron Molders No. 129. Veteran Firemen's Hall; 3d Thurs.; C. Ballam, R. S., 26 Marlborough.

Laborers, Excavators, and Rockmen (Italian). Revere St. Hall; E. Nargisi, B. A.; R. Gaetano, R. S.

Machinists No. 606. 198 Broadway; 1st and 3d Mon.; W. H. Chick, R. S., 83 Chester Av.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 623. 206 Broadway; 1st and 3d Thurs.; A. B. Outram, R. S., 150 Poplar.

Rag Sorters No. 1. 108 Park; Sat.; O. Bester, R. S., 10 Poplar.

Street Railway Employees No. 240. K. of C. Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.

Teamsters No. 242. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Tues. and 3d Sun.; J. A. McGonigle, 53 Falcon, E. B.

Tobacco Workers. Fannie Barron, R. S., 100 Williams.

Chester.

Granite Cutters. A. O. H. Hall; 1st Mon. after 15th; F. Austin, S.

CHICOPEE.

Barbers No. 199. Bartenders Hall; last Thurs.; W. McGowan, R. S.

Bartenders No. 116. 8 Springfield; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. F. Duane, R. S.

Brass Workers No. 176. Bartenders Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; C. F. McCaffrey, R. S., 214 School.

Card Room Employees No. 541 (Chicopee Falls). Trades Council Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. F. Murphy, Sec. *pro tem*, 80 Market.

Carpenters No. 685. Market Sq.; Wed.; W. J. LaFrancis, B. A., 80 Gardner, Springfield; A. Rivest, R. S., 199 Exchange.

Central Trades Council (Chicopee Falls). Trades Council Hall; 1st Sun.; J. F. Murphy, R. S., 80 Market.

Cigar Makers No. 49. H. Healy, R. S., 75 Charles.

Iron Molders No. 117. Iron Molders Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; J. W. Williams, 213 School.

Loomfixers No. 17. Thos. Ture, 216 Exchange.

Loomfixers No. 381 (Chicopee Falls). Trades Council Hall; alt. Thurs.; G. H. Castick, F. and R. S., 10 Columbia.

Machinists: Highland Lodge No. 457 (Chicopee Falls). Highland Hall; Tues.; S. Hall, R. S.

Metal Polishers No. 27 (Chicopee Falls). Highland Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.

Nappers No. 336 (Chicopee Falls). Trades Council Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; J. F. Murphy, B. A., 80 Market; H. Duhig, R. S., 18 Grove.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 299 (Chicopee Falls). Loomfixers Hall; Thurs.; J. Anderson, R. S.

Polishers No. 27. D. Houlihan, R. S.

Spinners (Polish) (Chicopee Falls). Trades Council Hall; every two weeks; J. F. Murphy, B. A., 80 Market.

Spoolers (Chicopee Falls). Union Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; Eva Hibbert, R. S.

Weavers (Polish) (Chicopee Falls). Pauler Zueki, R. S.

Weavers No. 515. C. Sagan, R. S.

Clinton.

Bartenders No. 272. Clinton House; 4th Sun.

Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 23. Greeleys Blk.; Mon.; M. J. Kane, B. A., Nashua; J. O'Connell, R. S., 118 Clark.

Building Laborers No. 25. Greeleys Blk.; Thurs.; J. McGreil, R. S., 72 Front.

Carpenters No. 858. 5 Greeleys Blk.; Thurs.; W. Robinson, R. S., South Lancaster.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 418. Johnsons Blk.; 1st and 3d Fri.

Railroad Telegraphers No. 104 (Ayer Division). 123 High; 3d Sun.; J. F. Mullen, R. S., 153 Lunenburg, Fitchburg.

Cohasset.

Carpenters No. 1123. Phenix Hall; Tues.; A. J. Antone, B. A.; W. G. MacDonald, R. S., Egypt.

Concord.

Carpenters No. 1593. Carpenters Hall; Wed.; M. Powers, R. S., Box 558.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 109 (Concord Junction). Warner Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.

Conway.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 230 (Mixed). Alt. Mon.; A. F. Prenno, B. A., Box 62; J. Kiley, R. S.

Dalton.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 254 (Mixed). 1st and 3d Fri.
Painters and Paperhangers No. 931. Union Blk.; 1st and 3d Thurs.

Danvers.

Carpenters No. 950. 16 Maple; Mon.; J. Fullerton, R. S., 50½ Conant.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 817. G. A. R. Hall; 1st Fri.
Retail Clerks No. 4. Carroll Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; G. H. Scampton, R. S. Tel. 133-4.

Dedham.

Carpenters No. 892. Carpenters Hall; Mon.; R. Carleton, R. S., 109 High.
Stonemasons No. 42. Carpenters Hall; 2d Wed. and 4th Thurs.; A. J. McGrath, 9 Albermarle, Readville.
Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 373. Carpenters Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; J. J. O'Neil, B. A.; F. R. Brown, East Dedham.
Tapestry Weavers No. 529. J. Burns, R. S.

Easthampton.

Carpenters No. 1372. German Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; F. S. Knott, R. S., 24 Ward Av.
Elastic Goring Weavers. German Hall; 3d Mon.; H. Moore, R. S., 114 Park.
Painters No. 828. German Hall; Fri.

East Longmeadow.

Quarry Workers No. 30. Town Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; R. Solomon, R. S., Box 107.

Easton.

Carpenters No. 784 (North Easton). Spooners Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; H. Holmes, R. S., Box 661.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 728 (North Easton). Spooners Hall; 1st Wed.; E. Peterson, B. A., N. Easton; F. Packard, R. S., N. Easton.

EVERETT.

Carpenters No. 780. Foresters Hall; Wed.; P. J. Smyth, B. A., 22 Carter, Chelsea; J. McIntyre, R. S., 225 Park Av., Revere.
Chemical Workers No. 10983. G. A. R. Hall; 3d Sun.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 234. G. A. R. Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; C. Alsterberg, R. S., 347 Main.

FALL RIVER.

Bakers No. 99. 29 Borden Blk.; 1st and 3d Sat.
Barbers No. 331. Celtic Hall; alt. Mon.
Bartenders No. 99. Room 33, 33 Borden Blk.; 2d and 4th Sun.; P. J. Mullins, B. A., 101 Flint; J. J. Corrigan, R. S., 93 Pine.
Brewery Workmen No. 137. Celtic Hall; Sun.
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 11. 6 A. O. H. Hall; Wed.; J. Sheaver, R. S., 331 Oxford.
Card Room Protective No. 32. Weavers Hall; 2d Wed.; J. Tansey, R. S., Box 353.
Carpenters No. 223. Pocasset Blk.; Fri.; F. X. Blanchette, B. A., 14 Wilbur; E. Bridge, R. S., 575 Mt. Hope Av.

Carpenters No. 1305 (French). 16 Pleasant; Wed.; F. X. Blanchette, B. A., 14 Wilbur; J. Vezina, R. S., 30 Arizona.

Central Labor Union. 217 S. Main; 1st and 3d Thurs.; J. W. Lambert, R. S., Box 291. Tel. 3633; Ant. 2221.

Cigar Makers No. 494. 6 Borden Blk.; 4th Thurs.; T. J. Kenney, R. S., 176 Snell.

Clerks Protective Assn. Royal Arcanum Hall; 1st Mon.; A. J. Potvin, R. S., 64 Kellogg.

Cooks, Waiters, and Waitresses No. 751. Celtic Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.

Electrical Workers No. 119 (Linemen). Iron Molders Hall; Fri.

Electrical Workers No. 437. Iron Molders Hall; Fri.

Granite Cutters. Weavers Hall; Fri. on or next following 15th of month; T. Storey, R. S., 885 Robeson.

Iron Molders No. 48. Main and Bedford; 1st and 3d Wed.; H. E. Bryant, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; W. Acton, R. S., 206 Buffinton.

Lathers No. 139. Pocasset Bldg.; 1st and 3d Thurs.; H. Simmons, B. A., 60 Borden; A. Dubé, R. S., Rodman.

Letter Carriers No. 51. 374 Anawam; 1st Wed.; F. Colbert, B. A., 455 Middle; J. J. Haythornthwaite, R. S., 322 Brownell.

Longshoremen and Marine Transport Workers. Iron Molders Hall; Wed.

Loomfixers Assn. No. 35. 370 Bedford; 1st Fri.; T. Taylor, B. A. and R. S. Tel. Aut. 2762.

Machinists; Fall River Lodge No. 535. Spinners Hall; Fri.; A. J. Bourgeois, R. S., 461 Division.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen No. 21. B. F. Collier, R. S., 78 Grinnell.

Mule Spinners Assn. 271 S. Main; 2d Wed.; T. O'Donnell, B. A. and R. S., Box 203.

Musicians Protective No. 216. 9 Merchants Blk.; 1st Sun.; E. Murphy, B. A. and R. S., Box 265.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 75. Room 1, 142 Second; 2d and 4th Thurs.; W. Keeley, R. S., 5 Aetna.

Printing Pressmen No. 94. 340 and 344 Central; 1st Mon.

Railroad Trainmen; Mt. Hope Lodge No. 475. Foresters Hall; 1st Wed. and 4th Sun.

Slasher Tenders No. 51. 142 Second; 2d Wed.; W. Harwood, R. S., Box 221.

Steam and Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers No. 50. Durfee Blk.; Mon.; A. Ochampaugh, B. A., 146 River View; W. F. Kaylor, R. S., 199 Mason.

Steam Engineers No. 165. Anthony Bldg.; 1st and 3d Tues.

Steam Firemen No. 10. 215 Pocasset; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. McGuire, R. S., 516 Bank.

Stereotypers No. 52. 13 Pocasset Bldg.; 1st Tues.; J. F. Leary, R. S., 114 Ratcliffe.

Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 174. 6 Borden Blk.; 2d Wed. and 4th Thurs.; M. P. Galvin, B. A., 126 Buffinton; N. Wilkinson, R. S., 85 Wooley.

Tailors No. 228. Pocasset Bldg.; 1st and 3d Thurs.

Textile Council. Loomfixers Hall; T. Taylor, R. S. Tel. Aut. 2762.

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 57. Borden Blk.; 3d Sun.; J. J. Dillon, B. A. and R. S., 668 Third.

Typographical No. 161. 39 Borden Blk.; 1st Fri.; F. E. Durfee, R. S., Box 479.
Weavers Progressive Assn. No. 24. 142 Second; general meeting 2d Sun.; executive council, Tues.; J. Whitehead, R. S., 1188 Globe. Tel 1031-1.

FITCHBURG.

Bakers No. 313. 155 Main; alt. Sat.; J. A. Lundin, R. S., 501 Main.
Barbers No. 284. 155 Main; last Tues.; T. H. O'Brien, R. S., 165 Water.
Bartenders No. 97. 42 Main; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. M. Ryan, R. S., 24 Forest.
Boiler Makers: Rollstone Lodge No. 299. C. L. U. Hall; 3d Wed.; P. Seddon, R. S., Nashua.
Bricklayers and Masons No. 19. 42 Main; Mon.; J. Dorkendorff, B. A. and R. S., 95 Pacific.
*Broom and Whisk Makers Union.**
Building Laborers No. 16. P. J. Hennessey, R. S., 189 Lancaster, Leominster.
Carpenters No. 778. 155 Main; Thurs.; J. A. Marcotte, R. S., 66 Sheridan.
Carpenters No. 1239. Sprague Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; G. L. Duval, R. S., 90 Plymouth.
Car Workers: Bay State Lodge No. 27. 42 Main; 2d and 4th Wed.; D. H. Pyne, B. A., 227 Summer; H. M. Saunders, R. S., 53 Sargent Av.; R. F. D. No. 1.
Central Labor Union. 42 Main; 1st and 3d Wed.; C. Smith, R. S., 41 Smith.
Cigar Makers No. 475. 42 Main; 1st Tues; W. J. Deignan, R. S., 206 Main.
Electrical Workers No. 410 (Mixed). 42 Main; 2d and last Fri.
Federal Labor No. 12084. 155 Main; J. D. Ryan, 53 Granite.
Granite Cutters. 42 Main; Fri. following 15th of month; A. J. Brock, R. S., 35 Beech.
Hardeners and Temperers No. 10412. J. F. Hassett, R. S., 16 Harvard.
Horseshoers No. 140. 155 Main; 1st and 3d Fri.; J. Connors, R. S., West Fitchburg.
Iron Molders No. 97. Room 15, 155 Main; 1st and 3d Mon.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; M. B. Linehan, C. S., 23 Harvard.
Laundry Workers No. 150. 42 Main; 2d Thurs.; Frances Duffy, R. S., 11 Birch.
Locomotive Engineers: Wachusett Division No. 191. 129 Main; 2d and 4th Sun.; E. J. Mulaney, B. A. and R. S., 120 Myrtle Av.
Locomotive Firemen: H. P. Littlejohn Lodge No. 410. 22 Cushing; 1st and 3d Sun.; H. G. Pope, R. S., 96 Charles.
Loomfixers No. 41. Legroes Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.
Machinists: Fitchburg Lodge No. 731. 22 Cushing; 2d Wed.; J. F. Glasheen, R. S., 14 Depot, Leominster.
Machinists: Rollstone Lodge No. 409. 42 Main; 1st and 3d Thurs.; B. T. Kriemer, R. S., 335 Water.
Musicians No. 173. 42 Main; 1st Sun.; C. A. Whitcomb, R. S., 249 Main.
Painters No. 175. 42 Main; Mon.; F. J. Bean, R. S., Box 381.
Paper Makers No. 12. 42 Main; 1st and 3d Sun.; C. Jackson, 9 Depot, W. Fitchburg.

Plumbers No. 92. 42 Main; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. H. Shea, R. S., 24 Spruce.
Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 72. 42 Main; last Sun.; F. W. Hodgdon, Jr., Sec.-Treas., R. F. D. No. 1, E. Fitchburg.
Railroad Trainmen: Hoosac Tunnel Lodge No. 93. 246½ Main; 2d and 4th Sun.; E. Newell, B. A. and R. S., 47 Day.
Railway Conductors: E. A. Smith Division No. 146. 246 Main; 1st and 2d Sun.; C. L. Stone, R. S., 126 North.
Sawsmiths No. 3. 129 Main; 3d Thurs.; F. V. Oldham, R. S., 84 Pacific.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 157. 155 Main; 2d Tues.
Stationary Firemen No. 85. 42 Main; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. D. Sherman, R. S., Smith.
Steam Engineers No. 160. Spragues Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.
Steamfitters and Helpers No. 41. 42 Main; 1st and 3d Fri.
Street Railway Employees No. 319. 42 Main; 2d and 4th Mon.
Tailors No. 400. 42 Main; 1st Mon.
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 86. 42 Main; 3d Sun.; B. Hennessey, R. S., 333 Summer.
Typographical No. 623 (Fitchburg and Leominster). Room 10, 155 Main; B. M. Harts-horn, R. S., 55 Pacific.
Woolen Workers No. 316. 2d and 4th Tues.

Foxborough.

Carpenters No. 1284. Grange Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; B. H. Boles, B. A., Sharon; A. H. Deane, R. S.
Straw Hat Operators No. 9655. Mrs. A. M. Nelson, R. S., Union.

Framingham (SOUTH FRAMINGHAM).

Barbers No. 389 (South Framingham and Natick). Last Tues.; Mr. Holden, R. S., S. Framingham.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 19 (Mixed). Nobscot Blk.; F. E. Murphy, R. S., 252 Waverly, S. Framingham.
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 51. Nobscot Blk.; Mon.; J. F. Garrahan, B. A., S. Framingham; J. Smith, R. S., S. Framingham.
Carpenters No. 860. Tribune Bldg.; 1st and 3d Tues.; V. B. Vaughn, R. S., Box 21, S. Framingham.
Machinists: Hopedale Lodge No. 48. W. F. Mason, R. S., 8 Gordon, S. Framingham.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 563. Foresters Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; O. W. Cheney, R. S., 14 South, S. Framingham.
Railroad Trainmen: Framingham Lodge No. 236. Pythian Blk.; 1st Sat. and 3d Sun.; W. U. Rylander, R. S., 116 Franklin, S. Framingham.
Team Drivers No. 602. A. O. H. Hall, Nobscot Blk.; 1st and 3d Thurs.; M. J. Corcoran, B. A., 85 Beaver, S. Framingham; R. Tucker, R. S., 15 Torrey, S. Framingham.

Franklin.

Carpenters No. 102. Red Men's Hall; last Sat.; H. D. Adams, R. S., 37 Winter.

Gardner.

Barbers No. 550. 13 Parker; 1st and 3d Mon.
Bartenders No. 370. A. O. H. Hall; 2d Sun.;
 J. W. Rafferty, B. A. and R. S., 15 Rich.
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers No. 44. A.
 O. H. Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; N. J. St.
 Hillaire, B. A., Jean; A. C. Quigley, R. S.
Building Laborers No. 34. B. Daigle, R. S., 340
 Park.
Carpenters No. 570. St. Jean Baptiste Hall; 1st
 and 4th Mon.; G. W. Tibbetts, R. S., 3
 Branch.
Central Labor Union. Ryans Blk.; 3d Sun.
Iron Molders No. 303. Ryans Blk.; 1st Sun.; C.
 A. Hoglund, R. S., 191 Washington.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 495.
 Ryans Blk.; 1st Mon.

GLOUCESTER.

Barbers No. 375. Fishermen's Hall; 4th Thurs.;
 M. Francis, B. A., 215 Main; W. O'Brien,
 R. S., 56 Pleasant.
Bartenders No. 151. Eagle Hall; 1st and 3d
 Sun.; C. H. Rich, B. A., 20 Main; W. E.
 Dench, R. S., 439 Main.
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 21.
 Cooks Hall; 1st Wed.; G. Allen, R. S., 527
 Washington.
Carpenters No. 910. Wed.; B. Sangster, R. S.,
 272 Exchange.
Central Labor Union. Fishermen's Hall; 2d and
 4th Wed.
Cigar Makers No. 324. 230 Main; 1st of each
 month; P. J. Nally, R. S., 68 Perkins.
Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic. Fishermen's
 Hall.
Granite Cutters: Cape Ann Branch (Gloucester
 and Rockport). Good Templars Hall, Lanes-
 ville; 3d Tues.; A. Lurvey, C. S., Pigeon
 Cove.
Longshoremen No. 305. Fishermen's Hall; 1st
 Wed.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 604.
 Team Drivers Union Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.;
 E. A. Hall, S., 18 Taylor.
Paving Cutters No. 52 (Lanesville). Lanesville
 Rink; 2d and 4th Fri.; C. Bergström, B. A.,
 Bay View; L. Johnson, R. S., Box 66, Bay
 View.
Quarry Workers No. 8232. Lanesville Rink; 2d
 Fri.; L. E. Johnson, R. S., Bay View,
 Gloucester.
Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 270.
 Fishermen's Hall; 2d Fri.; R. C. Bragdon,
 R. S., 6 Chapel.
Teamsters No. 266. Smiths Blk.; 1st and 4th
 Sun. from Oct. to May, 1st and 4th Mon.
 from May to Oct.
Typographical No. 486. K. of P. Hall; 1st Tues.

Grafton.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 52 (Mixed) (North
 Grafton). Crockers Blk.; 1st Tues.

Great Barrington.

Bartenders No. 731. Foresters Hall; 2d Sun.
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 49.
 Foresters Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; D. Zanini,
 B. A.; E. Sermini, R. S., Housatonic, Mass.
Carpenters No. 1045. G. A. R. Hall; 1st and 3d
 Mon.; W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 5.
 3 Railroad; 1st and 3d Tues.; R. J. Keene,
 B. A.; H. E. Cordes, R. S., Glendale.
Plumbers No. 329. Bentons Blk.; 2d and 4th
 Tues.; T. H. Nolan, R. S., 28 Pine.

Greenfield.

Barbers No. 265. C. L. U. Hall; 3d Mon.; C.
 McCarthy, B. A., Main; T. E. Mazuzan, R.
 S., 15 Bank Row. Tel. 212-3.
Bartenders No. 147 (Greenfield and Vicinity).
 C. L. U. Hall; 3d Sun.
Bricklayers and Plasterers No. 36. Pond Bldg.;
 1st and 3d Mon.; W. N. Streeter, R. S., 14
 Spring Ter.
Car Workers: Greenfield Lodge No. 109. C. L.
 U. Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.
Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d
 Thurs.
Hod Carriers. German Hall; Mon.
Iron Molders No. 347. A. O. H. Hall, Turner's
 Falls; 3d Mon.; W. Corliss, R. S., Turner's
 Falls.
Locomotive Engineers: Deerfield Valley Lodge
No. 112. K. of M. Hall; 2d and 4th Sun.;
 E. Warren, B. A. and R. S., 26 Riddell.
Locomotive Firemen: David W. Wright Lodge
No. 549. K. of M. Hall; 2d and 4th Sun.;
 C. S. Vickery, R. S., 45 Conway.
Machinists: Greenfield Lodge No. 481. C. L. U.
 Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; L. Maher, R. S.,
 Carpenter.
Painters No. 606. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th
 Tues.; P. J. Roscoe, R. S., 48 Washington.
Polishers and Buffers No. 199. C. L. U. Hall;
 1st Tues.
Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 82. Hol-
 lists Hall; last Fri.; J. Sullivan, B. A., 84
 Wells; E. J. Class, R. S., 25 Devens.
Railroad Trainmen: D. S. Simonds Lodge No.
426. Foresters Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; C.
 E. Goland, R. S., Box 422.
Retail Clerks No. 476. C. L. U. Hall.
Stationary Firemen No. 83. C. L. U. Hall; 1st
 and 3d Sun.
Typographical No. 547. Hollisters Hall; 3d
 Thurs.; Katherine Sullivan, R. S., 20 Mill.

Hamilton.

Carpenters No. 1292. Wed.; D. T. Horne, R. S.,
 Wenham Depot.

Hardwick.

Paper Makers: Ware River Lodge No. 42
 (Wheelwright). Social Club Hall; 2d Sun.;
 J. E. Tracy, R. S., Box 18, Wheelwright,
 Mass. Tel. Gilbertville 9020-13.

HAVERHILL.

Bakers No. 239. 120 Merrimack; 2d Sat.
Barbers No. 397. 120 Merrimack; 1st Thurs.;
 J. W. Larnier, B. A., 52 Washington; S.
 Collins, R. S., 50 Merrimack.
Bartenders No. 93. 61 Essex; 2d and 4th Sun.;
 P. J. Burke, B. A. and R. S., 31 Primrose.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 1 (Mixed). 31
 Washington; Wed.; J. H. Woodbury, B. A.;
 H. S. Baxter, R. S. Tel. 7299-2.
Bricklayers and Masons No. 17. 131 Merrimack;
 Mon.; J. Kohane, R. S., 17 John.
Building Laborers No. 39. 101 Washington; 1st
 and last Mon.; P. J. Murphy, R. S., Rear 33
 How.

Car. No. 82. 16 Fleet; Tues.; G. W. Merrill, B. A., 9 Warren; S. R. Lawrence, R. S., 10½ Pleasant, Bradford.

Central Labor Union. 120 Merrimack; 2d and 4th Mon.; W. H. Edmonds, B. A. and R. S. Tel. 7276-12.

Cigar Makers No. 226. G. A. R. Hall; 2d Tues.; D. Clohecy, R. S., 61 Primrose.

Cutters No. 3 (S. W. P.). 2 Gilman Pl.; Mon.

Cutters No. 191. 31 Washington; Thurs.; T. W. Penwell, R. S., 19 Pecker. Tel. 7299-2.

Electrical Workers No. 470. 120 Merrimack; last Sat.

Granite Cutters. A. B. Smith, R. S., 14 Winter.

Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 691. 120 Merrimack; 2d and 4th Tues.

Horseshoers No. 97. 120 Merrimack; 1st and 3d Mon.; W. H. Edmonds, B. A.; G. A. Russell, R. S.

Joint Shoe Council No. 2. 31 Washington; Fri.; W. H. Woodbury, B. A.; G. F. Clough, R. S., 8 Henry. Tel. 7299-2.

Lasters No. 26. 31 Washington; Thurs.; W. H. Woodbury, B. A.; H. S. Baxter, R. S. Tel. 7299-2.

Laundry Workers No. 144. 120 Merrimack; 1st and 3d Wed.; W. H. Edmonds, B. A.; W. J. Miller, R. S., 3 Franklin.

Machine Operators No. 1 (B. and S. W.). 31 Washington; Mon.

Machine Operators No. 1 (S. W. P.). 2 Gilman Pl.; Mon.

Musicians No. 302. 120 Merrimack; 1st Sun.; W. U. Ewing, R. S., 9 Marion.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 591. 120 Merrimack; Tues.; G. J. Hayden, R. S., 18 Primrose.

Plasterers and Stonemasons. Bricklayers Hall; Thurs.

Plumbers No. 486. 7 Fleet; Mon.; R. H. Welch, R. S., 557 Main.

Retail Clerks No. 515. 120 Merrimack; 1st Fri.

Shoe Packers No. 287. 31 Washington; Mon.; W. H. Woodbury, B. A.; H. S. Baxter, R. S. Tel. 7299-2.

Shoe Workers Protective Union. 2 Gilman Pl.

Sole Leather Workers No. 341. 31 Washington; Tues.; W. H. Woodbury, B. A.; H. S. Baxter, R. S. Tel. 7299-2.

Stitchers No. 6 (B. and S. W.) (Women). 31 Washington; Wed.; W. H. Woodbury, B. A.; H. S. Baxter, R. S. Tel. 7299-2.

Stitchers No. 6 (S. W. P.) (Women). 2 Gilman Pl.; Wed.

Team Drivers No. 327. 120 Merrimack; 2d and 4th Wed.; W. H. Edmonds, B. A.; F. E. Giles, F. S., 22 Sixth Av.

Turn Workmen No. 2 (B. and S. W.). 31 Washington; Tues.; W. H. Woodbury, B. A.; H. S. Baxter, R. S. Tel. 7299-2.

Turn Workmen No. 2 (S. W. P.). 2 Gilman Pl.; Tues.

Typographical No. 38. Record Office; 1st Mon.; C. S. Huntress, R. S., 23 King, Groveland.

Hingham.

Carpenters No. 424. Fords Bldg.; 2d and last Tues.; C. T. Bleakney, B. A., Weymouth Centre; F. L. Corthell, R. S., Hingham Centre.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 635. G. Lowry, R. S., Hingham Centre.

Holbrook.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 78 (Mixed). Post Office Sq.; Fri.; F. A. Gardner, B. A.; J. Hanifen, Jr., R. S.

HOLYOKE.

Bakers No. 96. 437 High; 2d and 4th Sat.; J. Steinmann, R. S., 184 Sargent.

Barbers No. 545. 189 High; 1st and 3d Wed.

Bartenders No. 81. Monument Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.

Bookbinders No. 14. Eagle Hall.

Brewery Workmen No. 123. Daltons Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; G. J. Hofbauer, R. S., Box 20, Willimansett.

Bricklayers and Plasterers No. 2. Emmet Hall; Mon.; E. F. Dowd, R. S., 815 High.

Building Laborers No. 5. J. T. Driscoll, R. S., 38 Bridge, S. Hadley Falls.

Building Laborers No. 9971. Monument Hall; Wed.

Carpenters District Council. Alderman's Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; M. D. Flaherty, R. S., 641 High.

Carpenters No. 390 (French). French Monument Bldg.; Thurs.; D. Chatelle, R. S., 558 Summer.

Carpenters No. 656. Alderman's Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; A. W. Bradford, R. S., 43 Washington Av.

Carpenters No. 1350. Alderman's Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; M. D. Flaherty, R. S., 641 High.

Central Labor Union. Monument Hall; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. P. Bleasius, R. S., 34 Hitchcock.

Cigar Makers No. 51. Winklers Hall; 2d Mon.; T. F. McCullagh, R. S., 280 High.

Coal Handlers No. 198. A. O. H. Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; P. J. Murphy, R. S., 198 Dwight.

Gas Workers No. 9915. M. Curran, R. S., 110 Hampden.

Iron Molders No. 115. Daltons Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; P. W. Canfield, R. S., 137 Centre.

Laborers Protective No. 9855. R. J. Smith, 103 Pine.

Lathers No. 31. 321 High; 1st and 3d Mon.; N. Menard, R. S., S. Hadley Falls.

Lumbermen's Protective No. 10180. Temperance Hall; 1st Tues.

Machinists; Paper City Lodge No. 410. Monument Hall; Fri.; A. H. Amerige, R. S., Box 39.

Mule Spinners. 104 High; 2d Mon.; E. Ryan, R. S., Box 253.

Musicians No. 144. 63 Main; 1st Sun.; M. F. Rach, R. S., 26 Hampden.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 253. Alderman's Bldg.; 2d and 4th Tues.; A. Beaulac, R. S., 168 Appleton.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 45. 1st Thurs.; L. M. Murray, R. S., 227 Franklin.

Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 104. G. A. R. Hall; 3d Fri.; J. C. Moriarty, S. T., 16 Elm; C. P. Sullivan, R. S., 69 Elm.

Railroad Trainmen; Paper City Lodge No. 557. Caledonian Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; W. H. O'Meara, R. S., 47 Samoset.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 155. Alderman's Bldg.; 1st and 3d Fri.; G. Newcomb, R. S., 97 High.

Stationary Firemen No. 4. A. O. H. Hall; Tues.; B. J. Lynch, R. S., 45 Samoset.
Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers No. 20. 285 High; 1st Mon.; T. E. Gribbins, R. S., 63 Elm.
Stonemasons No. 8. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; J. Brick, R. S., 98 Summer.
Teamsters No. 157. A. O. H. Hall; 1st Wed.
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 89. 205 High; 1st Sun.; A. Lamarsh, B. A., 304 High; S. C. Wheeler, R. S., 376 Dwight.
Typographical No. 253. Eagle Hall; 4th Mon.; A. Lehmann, R. S., 456 Main.
Woolen and Worsted Dresser Tenders No. 510. 712 East; 1st Sun.; U. Fleming, B. A., Lyman; H. Boye, R. S., 47 Vernon.
Woolen and Worsted Weavers No. 513. Monument Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; T. Sullivan, B. A., Chestnut; S. W. Smith, R. S., Box 109, Willimansett.

Hudson.

Carpenters No. 400. K. of P. Hall; R. P. Hurlburt, R. S.

Hull.

Carpenters No. 1645. Allerton; 1st and 2d last Wed.; J. McLeod, R. S., Allerton. Tel. 21409.

Huntington.

Stationary Firemen No. 131. Town Hall; 1st Sat.

Hyde Park.

Barbers No. 508. Everett House; 1st and 3d Wed.; W. Davis, B. A., W. River; J. D. Grady, R. S., 65 E. River.
Carpenters No. 802. Lyric Hall; Thurs.; C. E. Yeaton, B. A., 5 Thatcher; E. B. Noyes, R. S., 113 E. River.
Car Workers: Plymouth Rock Lodge No. 184 (Readville). Central Hall, Hyde Park; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. P. Gallagher, R. S., 14 Stark Av., Readville.
Central Labor Union. Lyric Hall; 4th Wed.; E. F. Brennan, R. S., E. Glenwood Av.
Machinists No. 345. Central Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; H. A. Wilcox, R. S., 6 Walnut.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 655. Lyric Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; J. F. Moran, R. S., 40 Whiting Av.
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 254. Danforth Hall, Dedham; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. F. Henderson, R. S., 168 Washington, Dedham.
Retail Clerks No. 599. Lyric Hall; 2d Tues.
Steam, Hot Water, and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers. Lyric Hall; Mon.; R. L. Walker, B. A. and R. S., 23 Oak Ter., New Dorchester.

LAWRENCE.

American Federation of Labor. R. S. Maloney, Dist. Organizer, 121 Jackson.
Bakers No. 168. 259 Essex; 2d and 4th Sat.; J. F. Adams, R. S., 9 Pleasant Ter.
Barbers No. 235. 543 Common; 1st and 3d Mon.; J. O. Ganly, R. S., 8 Spruce; C. O. Tivnan, R. S., 135 Essex.
Bartenders No. 90. Needham Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. Mosher, B. A., 46 Morton; J. P. Sullivan, R. S., 326 Chestnut.

Boiler Makers: Essex Lodge No. 240. Saunders Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.
Bottlers and Drivers No. 119. 531 Common; 1st and 3d Sun.; M. F. Traynor, R. S., 305 Merrimack.
Brewery Workmen No. 125. Turn Hall; 4th Tues.
Bricklayers and Masons No. 10. Essex and Appleton; Thurs.; M. O'Brien, R. S., 293 Hampshire.
Building Laborers No. 7. 313 Common; Wed.; E. H. Fall, R. S., 17 Willoughby.
Building Trades Council. 291 Essex; 2d Tues.
Carpenters District Council. 291 Essex; 1st and 3d Tues.; S. Lemay, B. A., 363 Broadway; J. Labelle, R. S., 67 Washington.
Carpenters No. 111. 291 Essex; Mon.; S. Lemay, B. A., 363 Broadway; J. Looney, R. S., 236 Broadway.
Carpenters No. 551 (French). 433 Common; Fri.; S. Lemay, B. A., 363 Broadway; T. Bilodeau, R. S., 47 Inman.
Carpenters No. 1566 (German). German Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; H. Zacharias, R. S., 208 Ferry.
Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 19. 23 Sanders Blk.; 2d and 4th Mon.; J. B. Cameron, C. S., 64 Saratoga.
Car Workers: Lawrence Lodge No. 64. Conlons Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; G. Cate, R. S., 111 Bailey.
Central Labor Union. 291 Essex; 2d Wed. and 4th Sun.; J. J. McArdle, S.
Cigar Makers No. 354. Bugbee Hall.
Coal Teamsters and Handlers No. 646. 291 Essex; 1st and 3d Sun.; R. S. Maloney, B. A., 121 Jackson; J. J. Sullivan, R. S., 366 Market.
Combers and Carders No. 466. Bugbee Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.
Dyers and Finishers No. 469. Spanish War Veterans Hall, White and Haverhill; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. Greer, R. S., 38 Tenney.
Electrical Workers No. 385. 246 Essex; 1st and 3d Fri.; T. Hogarth, R. S.
Granite Cutters. Conlons Hall; 3d Fri.; A. Gilchrist, R. S., 186 S. Union.
High Pressure Stationary Firemen's Assembly No. 1858. 288 Essex; 2d and 4th Sun.; G. B. King, B. A. and R. S.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers No. 220 (Italian). 324½ Common; L. Di Caesar, B. A., 81 Wall; V. Isabella, R. S.
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 295. Room 5, 288 Essex; Wed.; H. C. Bliss, B. A.; E. M. Finn, Jr., R. S., 309 Merrimack.
Horseshoers No. 64. 291 Essex; 1st Fri.; J. Sheehan, R. S., 85 Columbus Av.
Iron Molders No. 83. Needham Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Cassidy, R. S., 55 Portland.
Lathers No. 90. Carpenters Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; E. W. Nicholson, R. S., 603 Andover.
Loomfixers No. 38. 53 Margin; Mon.; W. Eldon, R. S., 10 Melrose.
Machinists: Lincoln Lodge No. 172. 228 Essex; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. Duckworth, R. S., 327 Merrimack.
Mule Spinners Assn. 53 Margin; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. Ogden, R. S., 217 Water.

Musicians No. 372. 313 Common; 1st Sun.; J. Jackson, R. S., 20 Stafford.

Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers No. 44. 291 Essex; 2d and 4th Thurs.; T. Yates, R. S., 31 Carlton, Methuen.

Pattern Makers Association. 119 Broadway; 1st and 3d Thurs.; L. Grace, B. A., 30 School; W. M. Priest, R. S., 73 Abbott.

Plasterers No. 102. 313 Common; 2d and 4th Tues.; W. J. Mahoney, R. S., 161 Margin.

Plumbers No. 283. A. Griffin, R. S.

Printing Pressmen No. 89. Essex House; 1st Wed.

Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 3. Red Men's Hall; 1st Sun.; R. Moore, R. S., 34 Phillips.

Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 102. Conlons Hall; last Thurs.

Railroad Trainmen: Merrimac Valley Lodge No. 688. 288 Essex; 2d and 4th Sun.; C. W. Morgan, R. S., 152 Berkeley.

Retail Clerks No. 232. Bugbee Hall; J. A. Tucker, R. S., 235 Essex.

Stationary Firemen No. 18. Bugbee Hall; 1st and 4th Sun.; M. Kenneally, R. S., 27 Durham.

Steam Engineers No. 26. 288 Essex; Wed.

Stonemasons No. 54. 433 Common; 2d and 4th Thurs.; G. Butler, R. S., 15 Holley.

Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 261. 543 Common; 2d and 4th Wed.

Tailors No. 244. Essex House; 1st and 3d Mon.; R. S. Maloney, B. A., 121 Jackson; W. J. Lynch, R. S., Room 6, 362 Essex.

Team Drivers No. 262. 345 Common; 1st and 3d Tues.; H. Pratt, R. S., 23 Alder.

Textile Council. 53 Margin; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. Lofthouse, R. S., 36 Pleasant.

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 111. 291 Essex.

Typographical No. 51. Board of Trade Rooms; 3d Mon. in Jan. and Apr., 3d Sun. in Jul. and Oct.; C. A. Spear, R. S., Sun Office.

Warp Dressers. 171 Arlington; 1st and 3d Fri.

Weavers No. 80. 53 Margin; 1st Tues.

Woodworkers No. 191. St. Jean Baptiste Hall; 1st Mon.

Wool Combing Section Hands and Fixers No. 467. 53 Margin; F. McDermott, R. S., 145 Maple.

Wool Sorters No. 349. 2 Saratoga; J. Pringle, B. A., 35 Orchard; W. Shepherd, R. S., 134 Farnham.

Lee.

Carpenters No. 1427. Foresters Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; J. Roche, B. A., C. A. Markham, R. S., 184 Summer, R. F. D.

Stationary Firemen No. 155. Foresters Hall; 3d Sun.; M. J. Shea, B. A.; J. Whalen, R. S.

Lenox.

Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 16. Town Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; P. F. Griffin, R. S., Box 81.

Carpenters No. 370. Town Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; J. P. Kirby, R. S., Box 143.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 378. P. Joyner, B. A.; J. J. Stewart, R. S., Lenox Dale.

Plumbers No. 306. Town Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; L. Vader, R. S., Box 295.

Leominster.

Barbers No. 518. 15 Main; 3d Thurs.

Carpenters No. 794. 30 Main; Tues.; D. W. Shallies, R. S., 68 Church.

Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.

Horn, Celluloid, Comb, and Novelty Workers No. 12074. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; P. Regan, R. S., 38 Middle.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 152. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; W. E. Woods, R. S., 68 Walnut.

Piano and Organ Workers No. 33. Room 8, Music Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; W. I. Jewett, R. S., 152 Spruce.

Reed, Willow, and Rattan Workers. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.

Textile Workers No. 323. Sawtelle Blk.; 2d and 4th Wed.

LOWELL.

Allied Printing Trades Council. Bay State Hall; J. D. Powers, R. S., 58 Elm.

Barbers No. 323. 22 Middle; 1st Mon.; M. H. Nowell, B. A., 449 Moody; L. A. Panton, R. S., 34 Lincoln.

Bartenders No. 85. Spinners Hall; 1st and last Sun.; P. Galvin, B. A. and R. S., 42 Gorham.

Beer Drivers No. 117. 32 Middle; 1st Tues.; J. T. Doyle, R. S., 385 Gorham.

Boiler Makers: Spindle City Lodge No. 43. 32 Middle; 2d and last Tues.; W. Inglis, R. S., 102 Lincoln.

Brewery Workmen: Branch No. 1. 12 Plain; 2d Sun.; M. Roth, R. S., Boston Rd.

Brewery Workmen No. 190. 22 Middle; 2d Mon.

Bricklayers No. 31. 32 Middle; Wed.; E. J. Kivill, R. S., 15 Middle.

Brussels Weavers. 97 Central; 1st and 3d Fri.

Building Laborers No. 1. 32 Middle; F. Carney, R. S., 137 Fayette.

Corders Textile. 32 Middle; 2d and 4th Tues.

Carpenters District Council. 22 Middle; J. B. Bernier, B. A. and R. S., 1 Jewett Av.

Carpenters No. 49. 32 Middle; Tues.; M. A. Lee, R. S., 48 Bartlett.

Carpenters No. 1610 (French). 22 Middle; Wed.; J. B. Bernier, R. S., 1 Jewett Av.

Cigar Makers No. 255. Union Hall; 1st Wed.; F. Brougher, R. S., 300 Thorndike.

Coremakers No. 12. Bay State Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.

Cotton Weavers Protective No. 26. 32 Middle; Thurs.; Annie Reagan, B. A., Box 540; Annie Odell, R. S., 14 Second.

Electrical Inside Workers No. 461. Bay State Hall; alt. Tues.

Granite Cutters. Good Templars Hall; G. W. Merrill, 104 Cashin.

Horseshoers No. 42. Bay State Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; T. J. Regan, B. A., 30 Lagrange; T. F. Saunders, R. S., 64 Butterfield.

Ingrain Axminster Carpet Weavers. 97 Central; 2d Mon.

Iron Molders No. 85. Bay State Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; H. Turner, R. S., 401 Lincoln.

Lathers No. 246. 32 Middle; Mon.; J. W. Howard, R. S., 175 Grand.

Leather Workers No. 3. 243 Central; Mon.; D. Healey, B. A., 22 Abbott; J. J. Carney, R. S., 423 Lincoln.

Loomfixers No. 1. 32 Middle; Mon.; G. M. Shields, B. A. and R. S., 2 Atherton Village.

Machine Printers. Merrimac House; 1st Fri. after 1st Sat.

Machinists No. 138. Bay State Hall; Fri.; W. Porter, R. S., Box 323.

Metal Polishers No. 103. Bay State Hall; 2d Tues.; A. B. Hamilton, R. S., 451 Mammoth Rd.

Mule Spinners. 22 Middle; 1st Fri.; J. McCann, R. S., Box 962.

Musicians No. 83. 22 Wyman's Exchange; 2d and 4th Sun.; T. J. Gleason, B. A., 338 Fairmount; F. T. Mussey, R. S., 4 Fletcher. Tel. 1760.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 39. 32 Middle; Fri.; W. E. Grant, F. S., 77 Fifth.

Pattern Makers Association (Lowell and Vicinity). 407 Middlesex; 1st and 3d Fri.; J. W. Clements, B. A., 295 Foster; D. A. Haskell, R. S., 62 W. Sixth.

Plasterers No. 45. 103 Central; Thurs.; J. St. Hilaire, B. A. and R. S., 30 White.

Plumbers No. 9. 32 Middle; 1st Thurs.

Printing Pressmen No. 109. Bay State Hall; last Tues.; T. Donoghue, R. S., 4 Hazeltine.

Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 74. L. H. Masson, S. T., 12 Smith.

Railroad Trainmen; Spindle City Lodge No. 233. Pilgrim Hall; 2d Sun. and last Fri.; J. M. Ward, S., 165 Walker.

Railway Clerks; District Lodge No. 2. Pilgrim Hall; 2d Mon.; E. A. Clifford, S. T., 20 Lane. Tel. 307.

Stationary Engineers. Wyman's Exchange; Fri.

Stationary Firemen No. 14. 103 Central; 2d and 4th Thurs.; T. J. McGee, B. A., 141 Johnston; W. C. Kelly, R. S., 32 John.

Stonemasons No. 7. 32 Middle; Thurs.; T. J. Gallagher, R. S., 417 Lawrence.

Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 280. 61 Merrimack; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. McElroy, B. A. and R. S., 305 Fairmount.

Tailors No. 103. 32 Middle; 1st and 3d Tues.; A. R. Keefe, R. S., 284 Fletcher.

Teamsters No. 72. 243 Central; C. H. Sullivan, B. A. and R. S., 153 Adams.

Textile Council. 32 Middle; 1st Mon.; Annie Odell, R. S., 14 Second.

Trades and Labor Council. 32 Middle; 1st and 3d Sun.; C. E. Anderson, R. S., 23 Bowden.

Typographical No. 310. Mechanics Hall; 1st Sun.; W. H. Brown, R. S., Box 1026.

Woodworkers No. 287. T. Lannigan, R. S., 107 Prince.

Woolen Spinners. Bay State Hall; 2d Tues.

LYNN.

Bakers No. 182. 120 Market; 2d and 4th Sun.; W. Rolfe, R. S., 4 Rockingham.

Barbers No. 347. 120 Market; 1st and 3d Thurs.

Bartenders No. 86. 17 Fuller Blk.; 2d Sun.; J. J. Griffin, B. A., 70 Adams; T. D. Carey, R. S., 26 Pinkham.

Boot and Shoe Cutters Assembly No. 3662. 9 Exchange; Wed.; E. Snow, B. A.; S. Smith, R. S., 26 Bruce. Tel. Lynn 353-4.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 205 (Mixed). 34 Andrew; 2d and 4th Thurs.; E. F. Robinson, B. A.; E. F. Arquet, R. S., 34 Tucker. Tel. Lynn 251-2.

Bricklayers and Plasterers No. 12. 63 Central Av.; Thurs.; J. F. McTague, R. S.

Building Laborers No. 2. 65 Central Av.; Mon.; P. J. Horgan, R. S., 54 Buffum.

Building Trades Council. 62 Monroe; 1st and 3d Sun.; G. H. E. Davis, B. A., R. S. *pro tem.*, 14 Valley Av.

Carpenters No. 595. 62 Monroe; Thurs.; G. H. E. Davis, B. A., 14 Valley Av.; A. W. Clark, R. S., 68 Rogers Av.

Central Labor Union. 34 Andrew; 2d and 4th Sun.; Mrs. M. Eisemann, R. S., P. O. Box 43.

Cigar Makers No. 65. 34 Andrew; 1st Thurs.; J. F. Gibbons, B. A. and R. S.

Commercial Telegraphers No. 105. Room 206, 38 Exchange; 3d Sun.

Cooks and Waiters No. 329. Market and Central Av.; Thurs.; Lena Hennessey, R. S., 7 High.

Cutters No. 99 (B. and S. W.). 34 Andrew; 1st and 3d Mon.; E. F. Robinson, B. A.; J. J. Deininger, R. S., 37 Glenwood.

Die and Cutter Makers No. 306. 34 Andrew; 1st Thurs.; S. F. Sheehan, B. A. and R. S., 461 Union St. Tel. Lynn 1392-1.

Edgemakers Independent. 311 Union; Tues.; A. S. Clark, B. A., 50 Pearl; C. Irish, R. S., 92 Marrianna. Tel. 726-1.

Electrical Insidemen No. 377. Carpenters Hall; Mon.; J. B. Pettipas, R. S., 21 Suffolk.

Federal Labor No. 11448. J. Omerhavoll, 29 Fuller, W. Lynn.

Foundry Employees No. 29. 4 Central; 2d and 4th Tues.; D. Walsh, R. S., 89 Flint.

Goodyear Operators No. 289 (B. and S. W.). 34 Andrew; Mon.; E. F. Robinson, B. A., P. O. Box 508; H. P. Chesley, R. S.

Grain Counter Workers No. 261. 187 Market; Tues.

Granite Cutters. 34 Andrew; 3d Mon.; T. Keane, R. S., 23 Lilly.

Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131. Park Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; A. L. Crowell, B. A., 24 Lyman; L. E. Killian, R. S., 121 Market. Tel. Lynn 7.

Horseshoers No. 35. Carpenters Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.

Iron Molders No. 103. 62 Monroe; 2d and 4th Mon.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; W. Henley, R. S., 14 Monroe.

Joint Shoe Council No. 4 (B. and S. W.). 34 Andrew; 1st Fri.; E. F. Robinson, B. A., Box 508.

Lasters No. 32 (B. and S. W.). 34 Andrew; Wed.; E. F. Robinson, B. A., Box 508; E. Henry, R. S., Box 508. Tel. Lynn 215-2.

Lasting Machine Operators No. 260 (B. and S. W.). 34 Andrew; Tues.; E. F. Robinson, B. A., Box 508; F. B. Burt, R. S., Box 508.

Lathers No. 99. 62 Monroe; Wed.

Laundry Workers No. 62. 34 Andrew; 2d and 4th Thurs.

Machinists No. 471. 120 Market; Wed.; J. W. Hirst, R. S., 41 Market Sq., W. Lynn.

Machinists No. 604. Machinists Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.

Musicians Assembly. Woodbury Hall; Sun.
Musicians No. 126. Fabens Bldg.; 2d and 4th Sun.; E. E. Andrews, R. S., 95 Park.
Newsboys Protective No. 11942. 187 Market; Wed.; S. W. Murphy, R. S., 131½ Colby Pl.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 111. 160 Market; Wed.; J. W. Cotton, B. A. and R. S., 792 Boston, W. Lynn.
Pattern Makers Assn. 62 Monroe; 1st and 3d Tues.
Plumbers No. 77. Machinists Hall; Fri.
Retail Clerks No. 175. Lee Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; F. Aldrich, R. S., Box 362.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 217. Machinists Hall; Thurs.
Shoe Workers Protective No. 2. 48 Monroe; Mon.
Steam Engineers No. 52. Carpenters Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.
Stitchers Assembly 2616 (Women). 3 Exchange; Mon.
Stitchers No. 108 (B. and S. W.). 34 Andrew; Thurs.; E. F. Robinson, B. A., Box 508; Nellie Chadwick, R. S., Box 508.
Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 238. 140 Central Av.; 1st and 3d Thurs.; G. A. Rose, B. A., Cottage; J. Davis, R. S., 53 Conomo Av.
Tailors No. 421. 34 Andrew; Mon.
Theatrical Stage Employees. Bartenders Hall; W. C. Scanlon, R. S., 48 Smith.
Typographical No. 120. 34 Andrew; 1st Mon.

MALDEN.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 37. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Mon.
Carpenters No. 625. 56 Pleasant; Thurs.; P. J. Smith, B. A., 22 Carter, Chelsea, Mass.; C. E. Shanley, R. S., 62 Pearl.
Central Labor Union. Bailey Bldg.; 2d and 4th Thurs.; T. F. Carroll, R. S., 76 Russell.
Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 314. A. O. H. Hall, Charles; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. Goady, R. S., 5 Brackenbury.
Federal Labor No. 8217. J. Meegan, 51 Gale Av.
Federal Labor No. 11158. A. O. H. Hall; 2d Wed. and 4th Sun.; D. Kelleher, R. S., 50 Green.
Gas Workers No. 11790. A. O. H. Hall.
Last Makers No. 9771. Edward Hall, Pleasant; 1st Thurs.; W. L. Berry, R. S., 9 Crescent Pl., Melrose.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 346. 56 Pleasant; Wed.
Plumbers No. 145. Bailey Bldg.; 2d and 4th Fri.

Manchester.

Carpenters No. 924. Carpenters Hall; Fri.; W. Swanson, B. A., 4 Central, Salem; G. J. Norie, R. S., Box 510.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 797. Carpenters Hall; Mon.; C. W. Sawyer, R. S., Vine (Box 277).

Marshfield.

Carpenters No. 1654. Trinity Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. A. Dunn, R. S., 22 Union.

Marblehead.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 306 (Mixed). Lasters Hall; last Fri.; R. P. Glass, R. S., 16 Waldron Ct.
Carpenters No. 962. Woodbury Bldg.; Mon.; W. Swanson, B. A., 4 Central, Salem; W. A. Tedford, R. S., 10 Mt. Vernon.
Lasters. Gregory Blk.; Thurs.
Turn Workmen No. 2 (S. W. P.). Woodbury Blk.; Wed.

MARLBOROUGH.

Bartenders No. 92. Burke Bldg.; 1st Mon.; J. F. Moran, R. S., 5 Mechanic.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 59 (Mixed). Room 18, Burke Bldg.; Fri.; W. H. Kelleher.
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 43. Burke Bldg.; 2d and 4th Thurs.; W. M. Leonard, B. A., 53 Mechanic; F. Fahey, R. S., 16 South.
Building Laborers No. 35. 11 Burke Bldg.; 1st Mon.; A. McDermott, R. S., 73 Mt. Pleasant.
Carpenters No. 988. I. O. G. T. Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; A. C. Perry, R. S., 119 Prospect.
Cigar Makers No. 21. Burke Bldg.; 1st Wed.
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers. Burke Bldg.; 4th Fri.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers No. 162. 5 Burke Bldg.; 2d and 4th Wed.
Horseshoers No. 161. Burke Bldg.; 1st Fri.
Musicians No. 246. Burke Bldg.; 2d Sun.; O. Kimball, R. S., Westborough.
Plumbers No. 131. Burke Bldg.; 2d and 4th Tues.
Teamsters No. 471. Burke Bldg.; 2d and 4th Thurs.
Typographical No. 281 (Marlborough and Hudson). Windsor House; 1st Mon.

Maynard.

Loomfixers No. 401. I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; C. F. Connor, C. S., Box 272.
Musicians Protective No. 350. Whitney Hall; 1st Sun.

MEDFORD.

Carpenters No. 777. Riverside Blk.; Tues.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 605. Riverside Blk.; Fri.
Plumbers No. 286. Painters Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.
Team Drivers and Helpers No. 550. Riverside Blk.; 1st and 3d Wed.; W. E. Fitzgerald, R. S., 74 Fountain.

MELROSE.

Carpenters No. 760. Foster and Main; Mon.; J. G. Cogill, B. A., 3 Glen Ct., Malden; D. Lyond, R. S., 414 Gove.

Middleborough.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 20 (Mixed). Red Men's Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; A. C. Howes, B. A.; E. E. Phinney, R. S. Tel. Middleborough 143-12.
Woodworkers No. 248. I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.

Milford.

- Barbers No. 144.* Scott Bldg.; last Tues.: J. J. Sullivan, B. A., 86 Main; F. A. McAvoy, R. S., 133 Main.
- Bartenders No. 96.* 7 A. O. H. Hall; 1st Sat.; T. O. Brine, B. A., Main; W. H. Curtin, R. S., 25 Leonard.
- Carpenters No. 867.* Carpenters Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; C. Zickell, R. S.
- Central Labor Union.* C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; W. F. Clancy, R. S., 7 East Main. Tel. Milford 128-3.
- Cigarmakers No. 160.* Carpenters Hall; 1st Mon.; G. Littlewood, R. S.
- Derrick Men No. 9499.* C. L. U. Hall; 1st Fri.; J. Fussi, R. S., 157 E. Main.
- Granite Cutters.* Church Bldg.; D. F. Carney, R. S.
- Laundry Workers.* Carpenters Hall; 3d Mon.
- Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 216.* Carpenters Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.: C. S. Albee, R. S., 194 So. Main.
- Quarrymen No. 71.* C. L. U. Hall; 1st Thurs.; P. J. Dacey, R. S.
- Steam Engineers No. 73.* 15 A. O. H. Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; C. S. Sherman, B. A., E. Main; W. H. Forbes, R. S., 50 So. Main.
- Teamsters No. 168.* Carpenters Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; M. F. Hannigan, R. S.
- Tool Sharpeners No. 11.* J. Garvey, S., 16 N. Bow.

Milton.

- Carpenters No. 1738.* Union Hall; Mon.; J. W. Follett, R. S., 18 Sanford, Mattapan.
- Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 638.* Carpenters Hall; Tues.; J. H. Perry, R. S., Central Av.

Monson.

- Granite Cutters.* U. W. Hall; 3d Fri.; T. Burcell, R. S., Box 282.

Montagne (TURNER'S FALLS).

- Metal Polishers No. 174.* A. O. H. Hall; 2d Mon.; P. J. Sullivan, B. A. and R. S., Box 292.
- Paper Makers No. 10.* A. O. H. Hall; 2d and 4th Sat.; E. S. Slate, Box 32.
- Pulp Makers No. 48.* A. O. H. Hall; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. T. Carey, B. A., Watertown, N. Y.; B. Eddy, R. S. Tel. Central Turner's Falls.
- Stationary Firemen No. 83.* Hamlins Hall; 2d and last Sun.; G. Kohler, R. S.

Nahant.

- Carpenters No. 1324.* Town Hall; 2d and last Wed.; F. Timmins, B. A.; C. F. Leavitt, R. S.

Natick.

- Boot and Shoe Workers No. 244 (Mixed).* Tontian Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; J. C. Penell, B. A. and R. S., 3 La Grange.
- Carpenters No. 847.* G. A. R. Hall; Mon.; A. F. Leavitt, R. S., 7 Lincoln.
- Central Labor Union (Natick and So. Framingham).* Band room; Wed.; J. C. Massie, R. S.
- Musicians No. 393 (Natick and So. Framingham).* Winch Bldg.; 2d Sun.; E. H. Cartier, R. S., 8 Sheridan.
- Newsboys Protective No. 11889.* 1 Tibbets; J. C. Powers, R. S., 66 Summer.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 448. Downs South Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; J. F. Gavin, R. S., 68 Beaver.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 200. Rocas Bldg.; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. E. Wallace, R. S., 3 Winnemay.

Teamsters Protective No. 326. Downs South Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; T. Hill, R. S., 141 Pond.

NEW BEDFORD.

Bakers No. 95. Theatre Bldg.; 1st and 3d Sat.; J. Bauer, B. A. and R. S., 196 Division.

Barbers No. 447. Theatre Bldg.; alt. Mon.

Bartenders No. 100. 348 Acushnet Av.; 2d and last Sun.; M. H. Sullivan, B. A., 8 Tilton; M. J. Cairns, R. S., 124 Purchase.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 288 (Mixed). St. Lawrence Hall; 2d Wed.; G. M. McCulloch, R. S., 72 Mt. Pleasant.

Brewery Workmen No. 197. 2d Thurs. and last Sun.; A. Kraft, R. S., 954 County.

Bricklayers and Plasterers No. 39. Weavers Hall; Wed.; J. McCarthy, B. A., 19 Spruce; C. S. Pierce, R. S., 9 Bedford.

Building Laborers No. 29. 62½ Purchase; 1st and 3d Wed.; J. Noon, R. S., 700 Acushnet Av.

Carden Assn. Spinners Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; T. W. Kelliher, R. S., 51 Babbitt.

Card Pickers and Ring Spinners No. 36. 62½ Purchase; 2d and 4th Tues.

Carpenters District Council. Masonic Bldg.; 2d and 4th Wed.; G. A. Luce, B. A., 29 Willis; B. A. Briggs, R. S., 113 Willis.

Carpenters No. 1021. 39 Masonic Bldg.; Mon.; G. A. Luce, B. A., 29 Willis; J. N. Pinault, R. S., 35 Linden.

Carpenters No. 1287. Masonic Hall; Fri.; G. A. Luce, B. A.; G. O. Gardner, R. S., 32 North.

Carpenters No. 1733. Antonio P. De Silva, R. S., 193 Allen.

Central Labor Union. Weavers Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.

Electrical Workers No. 224. Weavers Hall; 3d Fri.; F. T. Roach, R. S., 594 Elm.

Granite Cutters. Music Hall; Thurs. on or next following the 15th; A. Pailthorpe, R. S., 584 Cottage.

Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 136. 112 William; 2d and 4th Mon.; H. M. Mason, B. A.; 496 Acushnet Av.; J. F. Stanton, R. S., 78 Middle.

Iron Molders No. 363. St. Lawrence Hall; 4th Wed.; H. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; W. N. Aldrich, R. S., Fairhaven, Mass.

Lasters No. 27. St. Lawrence Hall; 2d Thurs.; J. E. Dwyer, R. S., 87 Hazard.

Lathers No. 254. Union Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; W. Lewis, B. A.; H. Le Clair, R. S., 68 Hall. Aut. Tel. 5-5-6-5.

Loomfixers No. 2. Spinners Hall; 1st Fri.; J. W. Tennant, R. S., 375 Pleasant.

Mule Spinners Assn. Spinners Hall; 3d Tues.; S. Ross, B. A. and R. S., P. O. Box 367.

Musicians Protective No. 214. Theatre Bldg.; 1st Sun.; P. Whittaker, R. S.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 691. St. Lawrence Hall; Tues.; M. J. Culhane, R. S., 270 Austin.

Plumbers No. 53. 4 Greene Bldg.; 2d and 4th Wed.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 289. Weavers Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.
Shoe Stitchers and Cutters No. 243. G. A. R. Hall; 2d Mon.; Edith F. Walker, R. S., 49 Maxfield.
Slasher Tenders. Weavers Hall; 1st and 2d Sat.
Steam Engineers No. 135. Weavers Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; T. B. Ryan, B. A., 219 Brownell; J. F. Stanton, R. S., 78 Middle.
Stone Cutters. Weavers Hall; 1st Thurs. after 15th.
Street and Electric Railway Employees. C. Nourse, R. S., 198 Rockland.
Team Drivers No. 388. Weavers Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; J. T. Dunleary, R. S., 24 High.
Textile Council. Weavers Hall; 1st Mon.; S. Ross, R. S. 602 Cottage.
Textile Workers Industrial No. 157 (I. W. W.). 1017 Acushnet Av.; Thurs.; W. Yates, S. T., 8 Grand.
Typographical No. 276. Theatre Bldg.; last Sat.; A. Adams, R. S., 79 Tremont.
Warp Twisters. Weavers Hall; every 3 months from Aug. 6; G. Grierson, B. A. and R. S., 101 Nye.
Weavers Protective Assn. Weavers Hall; 2d Tues.; M. Hart, R. S., 112 William. Tel. 266-2.

NEWBURYPORT.

Bartenders No. 91. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 41. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.
Carpenters No. 989. C. L. U. Hall; Thurs.; F. S. Heath, R. S., 14 Dalton.
Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.
Musicians No. 378. 13½ Merrimac; 1st Mon.; W. Balch, R. S., Box P.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 799. C. L. U. Hall; Mon.; N. F. B. Ross, R. S., 9 Woodland.
Silver Workers No. 15. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; R. Little, R. S., 28½ Washington.
Typographical No. 423. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Sat.

NEWTON.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 32. Nonantum Hall; Mon.; E. J. Kivell, R. S., 15 Middle.
Building Laborers No. 27. A. O. H. Hall; 2d Tues.; T. Howley, R. S., 66 Green.
Carpenters No. 275. Nonantum Hall; Tues.; M. L. Chivers, B. A., 6 Hunt; D. A. Raymond, R. S., 6 Boyd.
Carpenters No. 680 (Newton Centre). Mon; M. L. Chivers, B. A.; R. L. Rotter, R. S.
Carpenters No. 708 (West Newton). A. O. U. W. Hall; Fri.
Carpenters No. 1600 (Mill). Nonantum Hall; Mon.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 362. A. O. U. W. Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; R. J. Clancy, R. S., 10 Elm.

NORTH ADAMS.

Bakers No. 203. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Sat.; G. P. Senecal, R. S., 26 Elm, Adams.

Barbers No. 126. C. L. U. Hall; last Tues.
Bartenders No. 125. C. L. U. Hall; Sun.
Bootblacks No. 11334. 23 Holden; M. Fressola, R. S., 23 State.
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 18. Dowlin Blk.; Mon.; F. H. Benton, R. S., 20 E. Quiney.
Building Laborers No. 24. Dowlin Blk.; Mon.; P. P. Bowes, R. S., 28 State.
Building Trades Council. Dowlin Blk.; Tues.
Carpenters No. 193. Dowlin Blk.; Wed.; S. H. Crum, B. A. and R. S., 291 Ashland.
Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; A. A. Doland, R. S., 8 Millard Av.
Cigarmakers No. 206. Columbia Opera House Blk.; 1st Mon.; H. P. Huffnagle, R. S., 51 Eagle.
Cutters No. 163. Dowlin Blk.; 2d and 4th Fri.; H. A. Hall, R. S., 62 Hathaway.
Electrical Insidemen No. 293. Dowlin Blk.
Iron Molders No. 300. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Fri.; J. A. Reagan, R. S., 16 Jackson.
Joint Shoe Council. Dowlin Blk.; 1st Thurs.; C. J. Hager, S. T., 55 Hall.
Lasters No. 165. Dowlin Blk.; 2d and 4th Mon.; G. A. Wells, R. S., 83 River.
Lathers No. 133. Dowlin Blk.; 1st Tues.; J. F. Cronin, R. S., 27 Wesleyan.
Machine Operators No. 201. Dowlin Blk.; 1st and 3d Tues.; J. W. Hargraves, R. S., 111 Franklin.
Machinists: Tunnel City Lodge No. 107. Dowlin Blk.; 2d and 4th Tues.
Musicians No. 96. Columbia Blk.; 1st Sun. of each quarter.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 2. B. T. C. Rooms; Mon.; R. H. Graham, R. S., 17 Park Av.
Plumbers No. 159. Dowlin Blk.; 1st and 3d Fri.
Railroad Telegraphers No. 139. I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d Sat.; C. K. Potter, B. A., Hoosick, N. Y.; H. J. Speanburgh, R. S., Eagle Bridge, N. Y.
Shoe Finishers No. 212. Lasters Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.
Stitchers No. 285. A. O. H. Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.
Stock Fitters No. 297. Dowlin Blk.; 1st and 3d Mon.; J. F. Flaherty, R. S., 29 High.
Theatrical Stage Employees. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Sun.
Typographical No. 316. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Tues.
Weavers No. 124. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.

NORTHAMPTON.

Barbers No. 34. Duvernay Hall; 1st Wed.
Bartenders No. 113. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Sun.; J. F. Powers, R. S., 20 Orchard.
Bricklayers and Plasterers No. 4. 196 Main; 2d and 4th Mon.; C. B. Macomber, R. S., 26 N. Elm.
Building Laborers No. 23. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; P. Nagle, R. S., Florence, Mass.
Carpenters No. 351. Duvernay Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; T. Waldron, B. A., 19 Lasselle Av.; J. F. Martin, R. S., Box 24, Mount Tom.
Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; E. I. Bingly, R. S., 97 Main, Bay State.

Cigar Makers No. 396. 171 Main; 1st Mon.; P. Benjamin, R. S., L. B. 34.
Horseshoers No. 144. C. L. U. Hall.
Iron Molders No. 295 (Florence). K. of H. Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; H. Donnelley, B. A., Providence, R. I.; T. F. Murphy, R. S., 213 Locust, Florence.
Knife Forgers No. 165 (Bay State). Vogels Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; J. E. Halloran, 144 Federal.
Meat Cutters No. 286. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Tues.
Metal Polishers No. 139 (Bay State). Dutchie Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; H. Pursglove, R. S., 60 Norwood Av., Bay State.
Metal Polishers No. 155 (Bay State). Vogels Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; J. J. Svoboda, R. S., 101 Mill, Bay State.
Musicians No. 220. Cokes Blk.; 1st Sun.; M. J. Slater, B. A., 65 Market; F. J. Lizotte, R. S., 219 Main. Tel. 113 or 361-14.
Plumbers, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters Helpers No. 64. Clark Blk.; 1st and 3d Mon.
Pulp Makers No. 9180. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.
Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 52. 15 Strong Av.; last Mon.; D. J. Clifford, R. S., 22 Spring.
Railroad Trainmen: Meadow City Lodge No. 448. 38 Main; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. L. Shaw, R. S., 21 Church.
Retail Clerks No. 452. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Thurs.
Stationary Firemen No. 143. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Sun.
Stonemasons No. 47. Lambies Blk.; 4th Sun.; J. Clark, R. S., 299 Prospect Heights.
Table Knife Grinders No. 6 (Bay State). Finns Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. H. Carter, B. A., Main, Bay State; Andrew A. Green, R. S., Warner, Bay State.
Tailors No. 168. 151 Main; 1st and 3d Mon.
Textile Workers No. 188. Duvernay Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; O. J. Paul, R. S., 58 Cherry.

North Brookfield.

Overall Workers No. 124. Grange Hall; 1st Mon.

Norwood.

Carpenters No. 866. Conger Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; J. W. Falkins, R. S., Ellis.
Iron Molders No. 323 (Norwood and Foxborough). 1st Sun.; H. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; F. W. Miller, R. S., Box 219, Foxborough.
Machinists: Norwood Lodge No. 391. Conger Hall; J. Gillooley, B. A.; R. Coleman, R. S., 15 E. Hoyle.
Musicians No. 343. Norwood Band Hall; Sat.
Printing Pressmen No. 35. Conger Hall; 2d Fri.; J. J. Owens, R. S., 27 Prospect Av.
Typographical No. 228. G. A. R. Hall; 4th Tues.

Orange.

Iron Molders No. 390 (Orange and Athol). A. O. U. W. Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Geddes, C. S., 15 Beacon.
Metal Polishers No. 84. A. O. U. W. Hall; 1st and 2d Mon.

Pittsfield.

Bakers No. 234. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Sat.; W. Nealon, B. A., Columbus Av.; W. P. Menges, R. S., 228 Francis Av.

Bartenders No. 114. Englands Blk.; 1st Sun.; A. T. Mandell, B. A., 301 North; J. Quirk, R. S., 27 Third.
Beer Bottlers and Drivers No. 324. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Sun.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 390 (Mixed). 1st Mon.
Brewery Workmen No. 141. Melville Blk.; 2d Sat.; F. C. Lubold, R. S., 15 Onota.
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 20. C. L. U. Hall; Fri.
Building Laborers No. 21. C. L. U. Hall; P. Sullivan, R. S., 261 Francis Av.
Carpenters No. 444. Caledonian Hall; Tues.; J. B. Mickle, B. A. and R. S., 14 Crescent. Tel. 347-1.
Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall; Mon.; O. Henckler, S., Box 1330.
Coal Teamsters and Carriers No. 156. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and last Wed.
Electrical Workers No. 167 (Mixed). Englands Blk.; 1st and 3d Wed.
Electrical Workers No. 264 (Insidemen). Bartenders Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; L. L. Mullett, R. S., 28 Renne Av. Tel. 336-1.
Federal Labor No. 11907. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.
Garment Workers No. 165. A. O. H. Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; Mrs. Nellie McIntyre, R. S., 326 Columbus Av.
Lathers No. 176. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; W. L. Crosier, R. S., 1207 West. Tel. 704-5.
Machinists: Berkshire Lodge No. 435. Bartenders Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; H. L. Todd, R. S., 536 North.
Musicians No. 109. 311 North; 1st Sun. of Jan., Apr., Jul., and Oct.; J. F. Walsh, R. S., 42 Curtis.
Patternmakers Assn. Englands Blk.; 1st and 3d Thurs.
Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters Helpers No. 297. Read Blk; 2d and 4th Fri.
Railroad Trainmen: W. H. Stevenson Lodge No. 336. Elks Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.
Retail Clerks No. 325. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; J. P. Hayes, R. S., 104 Robbins Av.
Tailors No. 295. C. L. U. Hall; 4th Wed.; O. Henckler, R. S., 108 Elizabeth.
Teamsters No. 368. C. L. U. Hall; Tues.; J. S. De Freest, S. T., 35 Worthington.
Typographical No. 109. 311 North; 2d Tues.

Plymouth.

Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 46. Masons Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; T. H. Andrews, B. A. and R. S., 6 Whiting.
Building Laborers No. 40. J. E. Kelley, R. S., 57 Summer.
Carpenters No. 1591. Foresters Hall; 3d and 4th Thurs.; F. B. Dickson, R. S., 45 Mayflower.
Musicians No. 281. Plymouth Band Rooms; Quarterly; R. B. Brown, R. S. Tel. 159-2.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 40. Masons Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; L. E. Felch, B. A., 7 Allerton; L. D. Badger, R. S., 2 Lewis. Tel. 265-6.

Quincy.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Paxon Hall; Wed.; J. G. Fraser, R. S., 77 South.

Barbers No. 390. Doble Hall; 3d Mon.; A. Botkin, R. S., 3 Copeland.

Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders; Fore River Lodge No. 214. French's Hall, 1st and 3d Wed.; S. Shaw, R. S.

Building Laborers No. 26. J. Dumac, R. S., 28 Union.

Carpenters No. 762. Faxon Hall; Mon.; N. A. Johnson, B. A., 78 Garfield; C. J. Carlson, R. S., 45 Curtis.

Central Labor Union. Wilson's Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.

Coal Teamsters and Handlers No. 333. Wilson's Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.

Electrical Workers No. 189. Wilson's Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; J. B. Oakes, B. A., 39 Beacon.

Granite Cutters. Clan McGregor Hall; 3d Wed.; T. J. Rogan, B. A., 15 Crescent, W. Quincy; J. Watson, R. S., 155 Quincy.

Granite Polishers. J. Denward, S., 26 West, W. Quincy.

Iron Ship Drillers and Tappers. French's Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.

Laborers, Excavators, and Rockmen No. 11710 (Italian). Wilsons Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; G. D'Allessandro, B. A., 2 Water; M. Russo, R. S.

Lathers No. 96. 86 Quincy; 1st and 3d Wed.

Machinists; Quincy Lodge No. 108. Plummers Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; J. M. Ellison, R. S., 120 Beach, Wollaston.

Masons' Tenders No. 26. Carrolls Hall; 2d Wed.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 293. Cahills Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; A. M. Mischler, R. S., 207 Whitwell.

Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 381. Robert Emmett Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.

Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters Helpers No. 275. Frenchs Hall; Mon.

Quarry Workers No. 47 (West Quincy). A. O. H. Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.

Retail Clerks No. 224. Francis Hall; 2d Wed. and 4th Tues.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 376. Frenchs Hall; 1st and last Tues.

Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers No. 68. Wilsons Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; W. Nott, R. S., 39 Broadway, Quincy Point.

Steam Engineers No. 79. Doble Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.

Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 253. Wilsons Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.

Team Drivers No. 305 (West Quincy). St. Jean Baptiste Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.

Tool Sharpeners No. 1. Doble Hall; 3d Fri.; J. T. Hayes, S., 165 Phipps.

Randolph.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 122 (Mixed). Union Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; M. A. Burrell, B. A. and R. S., Box 236.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods No. 119. Aldens Blk.; 2d and 4th Thurs.

Revere.

Carpenters No. 846. A. O. H. Hall; Fri.; P. J. Smith, B. A., 22 Carter, Chelsea; F. M. Boynton, R. S., 42 Barrett. Tel. Revere 155-3.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 558. A. O. H. Hall; Tues.: H. L. Dow, R. S., 7 Winthrop Av.

Rockland.

American Order of Steam Engineers: Old Colony Council No. 14. Crowley Blk.; 2d and 4th Sat.; E. H. Naylor, R. S., N. Abington, Mass.

Barbers No. 408. 4th Mon.; L. La Fleur, R. S. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 48 (Mixed). Crowley Bldg.; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. F. Kane, B. A., L. B. 104; J. F. Hannan, R. S. Tel. 22-5.

Carpenters No. 1531. Soule Blk.; Tues.; D. F. Adamson, B. A., Union, S. Weymouth; S. A. Ward, R. S., 195 Union, S. Weymouth.

Central Labor Union. 1st and 3d Mon.; A. Lelyveld, R. S., 166 Reed.

Painters No. 1013. Carpenters Hall; Thurs.; G. H. Donnelly, R. S.

Retail Clerks No. 711. 1st Tues.; A. Lelyveld, R. S., 166 Reed.

Teamsters No. 243. D. Crowley, R. S.

Rockport.

Isinglass Glue Workers No. 11799. Finnish Hall; 1st Wed.; W. H. Elwell, Box 529.

Steam Engineers No. 188. Red Men's Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; C. M. Orr, R. S., Box 551.

SALEM.

Bakers No. 277. 4 Central; 1st and 3d Sat.; R. G. Morin, R. S., 32 Federal, Beverly.

Barbers No. 385. 4 Central; 1st and 3d Thurs.; S. N. Lapham, R. S., 222 Bridge.

Boot and Shoe Cutters Assembly No. 2635. Central and Front; Fri.; M. A. Kiernan, B. A., 118 Boston; W. Dinn, R. S., 42 Essex.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 174 (Mixed). 209 Essex; Tues.; G. A. Wadleigh, R. S., 75 Webb.

Bricklayers No. 25. 175 Essex; 2d and 4th Tues.; W. Pawley, B. A. and R. S., 27 Pickman. Tel. 162-2.

Building Laborers No. 31. C. Smith, R. S., 286 Bridge.

Carpenters No. 888. 4 Central; Thurs.; W. Swanson, B. A.; E. A. Southard, R. S., 31 Hazel. Tel. 1064.

Carpenters No. 1210 (French). 4 Central; Wed.; W. Swanson, B. A.; E. Allard, 1 Salem. Tel. 1064.

Carpenters No. 1516 (Mill). 64 Lafayette; 2d and 4th Thurs.; R. Harlow, R. S., 11 Chandler.

Car Workers No. 34. K. of P. Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; T. H. Condon, B. A., 67½ Essex; F. E. Tucker, R. S., 8 Ames.

Central Labor Union. 4 Central; 1st Sun. and 3d Mon.; H. A. Hatch, R. S., 3 Granite.

Electrical Workers No. 259 (Mixed). I. O. O. F. Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; M. L. Lewis, 4 Oak, Danvers.

Foundry Employees No. 29. 4 Central; 2d and 4th Tues.; D. Walsh, R. S., 89 Flint.

Horseshoers No. 156 (Salem and Vicinity). Franklin Bldg.; 1st and 3d Mon.; P. V. Killilea, R. S., 109 Lovett, Beverly.

Loomfixers No. 30. 30½ Harbor; Fri.; M. Laroie, R. S., 20 Naumkeg.

Machinists: North Shore Lodge No. 468. 4 Central; 1st and 3d Tues.; E. M. Heath, R. S., 26 Orchard.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 247. 64 Lafayette; Thurs.; R. G. Cotter, R. S.

Plumbers No. 138. 4 Central; Fri.; A. F. Teague, R. S., 6 Walnut, Beverly.

Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 89. 64 Lafayette; 1st Tues.; A. E. Barnes, S. T., 10 Winthrop.

Retail Clerks No. 1054. Franklin Bldg.; Tues.; H. A. Hatch, R. S., 3 Granite.

Railroad Trainmen No. 749. Pythian Hall; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. Collins, R. S., 12 Charter.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 285. 4 Central; 3d Wed.; W. A. Yonge, 157 Endicott, Danvers.

Shoe Cutters No. 316. 209 Essex; Tues.; G. E. Wadleigh, B. A. and R. S., 75 Webb.

Stationary Firemen No. 101. 4 Central; 2d Mon. and last Sun.; A. Conway, R. S., 131 Boston.

Steam Engineers No. 93. 115 Essex; Wed. and Sat.

Stonemasons No. 48. 64 Lafayette; Wed.; T. J. Whalen, R. S., 214 Washington, Marblehead.

Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 246. 4 Central; 2d and 4th Mon.; E. G. Foss, B. A., Danvers; M. Shea, R. S., 119 Mason.

Teamsters No. 234. 64 Lafayette; M. H. Brown, B. A., 14 Alley; C. L. Bowen, R. S., 12 Endicott, Peabody.

Saugus.

Carpenters No. 1197 (Cliftondale). I. O. O. F. Hall; Fri.; C. S. Doane, R. S., 13 Essex, Cliftondale.

SOMERVILLE.

Carpenters No. 629. 4 Studio Bldg.; Mon.; E. H. Marks, B. A., 48 Highland Av.; C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy.

Carpenters No. 1379. Hill Bldg.; Tues.; E. H. Marks, B. A., 48 Highland Av.; F. F. Mattoon, R. S., 73 Clarendon Av.

City Employees No. 11983. Citizen Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; A. F. Sampson, B. A., 53 Lawrence; G. W. Taylor, R. S., 466 Somerville Av.

Federal Labor No. 11983. J. M. Robinson, Sec., 10 Murdock.

Flint Glass Workers No. 120. Hill Bldg; last Fri.; A. J. Toomey, R. S., 13 Linden.

Locomotive Firemen; Paul Revere Lodge No. 485. Broadway and Franklin; 1st and 3d Sun.; F. McGregor, B. A., 26 Cordis, Charlestown; G. D. Gardner, R. S., 12 Norton.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 937. Hill Bldg.; 1st and 3d Mon.; G. L. Robinson, R. S., 371 Medford.

Plasterers' Tenders (Somerville and Cambridge). Liberty Hall; Thurs.

Sausage Makers No. 162. 69 Sixth, E. Cambridge; 2d Sun.; G. A. Blaschke, B. A., 47 Eighth, E. Cambridge; G. Dietenhofer, R. S., 2 French Ter.

Tube Workers No. 5. Bacon Hall; 4th Sun.

Southbridge.

Carpenters No. 861. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.

Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.

Cutlery Forgers No. 485. 87 Elm; 1st and 3d Mon.; A. D. Birtz, B. A. and R. S. Tel. 41-2.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 410. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Sun.

Spencer.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 161 (Mixed). Mechanic Hall; Thurs.; G. L. Picard, F. S., Box 985.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 419. F. of A. Hall; 1st Thurs.

SPRINGFIELD.

Allied Printing Trades Council. C. L. U. Hall.

Bakers No. 142. C. L. U. Hall.

Barbers No. 30. C. L. U. Hall.

Bartenders No. 67. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; W. F. Houlihan, R. S., 9 Essex.

Base Ball Makers No. 10929. C. L. U. Hall; 4th Tues.; T. F. Hurley, B. A. and R. S., 55 Washburn.

Beer Bottlers and Drivers No. 143. C. L. U. Hall; J. A. Virian, R. S., 22 Wight Pl.

Bill Posters and Billers No. 15. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Sun. after Sept. 9; P. Davis, B. A. and R. S., Hotel Gilmore.

Blacksmiths No. 242. Winklers Hall.

Boiler Makers; Home City Lodge No. 218. Winklers Hall; J. C. Driscoll, B. A., 141 Patton; J. Riley, R. S., 65 Congress.

Bookbinders No. 74. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Tues.; H. J. Rosenberg, R. S., 1106 State. Tel. 2785-11.

Brass Workers No. 176. (See under Chicopee.)

Brewery Workmen No. 99. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; P. H. Rappold, R. S., 25 Wight Pl.

Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 1. C. L. U. Hall; Tues.; R. A. Hennessey, C. S., 65 Alden.

Building Laborers No. 3. C. L. U. Hall; M. Duggan, R. S., 16 Colton.

Building Laborers No. 36. M. Palazzi, R. S., 55 Dwight.

Car and Auto Carriage Painters. C. L. U. Hall; Wed.; W. H. Grady, B. A., 47 Essex; F. B. Dow, R. S., 21 Ozark. Tel. 1329-3.

Carpenters District Council. C. L. U. Hall; alt. Wed.; W. J. LaFrancis, B. A., 80 Gardner; W. W. R. Miner, R. S., 31 Middlesex. Tel. 1292-11.

Carpenter No. 96 (French). C. L. U. Hall; Thurs.; W. J. LaFrancis, B. A., 80 Gardner; N. E. Maurice, R. S., 59 Russell, W. Springfield. Tel. 1292-11.

Carpenters No. 177. 11 Sanford; Fri.; W. J. LaFrancis, B. A., 116 Williams; W. E. Jackson, R. S., 292 Chestnut.

Carpenters No. 1105 (Mill). C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; W. J. LaFrancis, B. A., 80 Gardner; A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Pine.

Car Workers No. 185. 1st Fri.; C. H. Mattoon, B. A., 161 Union, Merrick, Mass.; M. Cleary, R. S., 501 Worthington.

Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall.

Cigar Makers No. 49. C. L. U. Hall; H. Healy, R. S., 75 Charles.

Coal Handlers No. 7425. C. L. U. Hall; T. McCarthy, R. S., 116 Congress.

Cooks and Waiters No. 783. C. L. U. Hall.

Drop Forgers and Hammermen No. 733. C. L. U. Hall; E. F. Flint, R. S., 376 Walnut.

Electrical Workers No. 7 (Mixed).

Freestone Cutters. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; J. O'Brien, R. S., 121 Tyler.

Grain Handlers No. 7445. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; M. J. Whelan, R. S., 41 Charles.

Granite Cutters. P. A. Lane, R. S., 72 William.

Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 297. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. J. Ralston, R. S., 178 Carew.

Horseshoers No. 16. C. L. U. Hall; J. F. Sullivan, R. S., 78 Franklin.

Iron Molders No. 167. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; T. Lynch, R. S., 27 Cleveland.

Lathers No. 25. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Mon.; J. Laplour, B. A., 68 Morris; J. McCorm, Thompsonville, Conn.

Laundry Workers No. 117. C. L. U. Hall.

Locomotive Engineers No. 63. B. & A. R.R. Granite Bldg.; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. W. Mead, R. S., 416 Main, W. Springfield. Tel. 1743-2.

Locomotive Firemen: Hampden Lodge No. 307. Court Sq.; 1st and 3d Sun.; G. A. Smith, R. S., 106 Patton.

Locomotive Firemen: Merrick Lodge No. 563 (West Springfield). Centennial Hall; 1st Mon. and 3d Sun.; N. St. Denis, R. S., 13 Russell, W. Springfield.

Machinists: Bay State Lodge No. 389. C. L. U. Hall.

Machinists Ordnance Lodge No. 214. 394 Main; 2d and 4th Fri.; F. A. Fisher, R. S., Box 441.

Machinists No. 452 (Indian Orchard).

Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 129. C. L. U. Hall.

Metal Polishers No. 30. C. D. Lane, R. S., 104 Spring.

Musicians Protective No. 171 (Springfield and Hampden County). C. L. U. Hall; 2d Sun.; H. Shumway, R. S., 38 Palmer Av. Tel. 663-3.

Photo-Engravers No. 33 (Springfield and Hartford, Conn). 2d Sun.; W. H. Griffith, B. A. and R. S., P. O. Box 800, Hartford, Conn.

Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers No. 89. C. L. U. Hall; P. J. Shea, R. S., 15 Whitney Av.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 85. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Tues.; S. F. Bible, R. S., 162 North.

Prompters No. 168. 274 Worthington; 2d Sun.; G. V. Lovely, R. S., 274 Worthington.

Quarrymen No. 9606. Town Hall; E. Longmeadow; 1st and 3d Tues.

Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 107. Mechanics Hall; 3d Sun.; E. J. Kennedy, S. T., 171 E. Liberty.

Railroad Telegraphers No. 38. 33 Lyman; 3d Sat.; A. O. Betters, C. T., 116 Summer; J. R. Cardinal, S. T., Box 1417.

Railroad Trainmen: City of Homes Lodge No. 622. 535½ Main; 2d and 4th Sun.

Railway Conductors No. 198. 535½ Main; 1st and 3d Sun.; E. A. Sawin, S. T., 55 Seventh.

Retail Clothing Clerks No. 256. C. L. U. Hall; 3d Mon.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 27. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; A. A. Mathews, R. S., 57 Harrison Av.

Slate and Tile Roofers No. 22. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; G. W. McCleary, R. S., 196 King. Tel. 457-12.

Steam Engineers No. 98. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. H. Sedgwick, R. S., Converse Coal Co.

Steamfitters No. 21. 31 Lyman; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. J. Gribbins, R. S., 19 Brookline Av.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 44. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Thurs.; H. J. Bagg, R. S., 44 Webster.

Structural Building Trades Alliance. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; W. H. Grady, 47 Essex, and W. J. LaFrancis, B. A.; A. A. Mathews, R. S., 57 Harrison Av.

Tailors No. 26. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; F. Grohowski, R. S., 19 Central.

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 53. C. L. U. Hall; 3d Sun.; F. C. McCarthy, B. A., Polis Theatre; J. L. Dickinson, R. S., Box 275. Tel. 2112-12.

Tobacco Strippers No. 9608. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Fri.

Typographical No. 216. C. L. U. Hall; 4th Sun.; J. F. Wright, R. S., 47 Calhoun.

Vegetable Ivory Button Makers No. 7546. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; H. L. Allen, R. S., 180 B William St.

Waste Handlers No. 8964. C. L. U. Hall; 3d Sun.; C. Sullivan, R. S., 45 Loring.

Wire Weavers Protective Association (Springfield, Holyoke, Lee, and New Haven). Chicopee Falls; 2d Fri.; G. H. Aiken, R. S., 722 Liberty.

Woodworkers No. 10. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.

Stoneham.

Carpenters No. 1463. Whittiers Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; J. G. Cogill, B. A., 3 Glen Ct., Malden; H. G. Worster, R. S., 226 Salem, Woburn.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers No. 306. 1st Mon.

Stoughton.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 259 (Mixed). Foresters Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.

Carpenters District Council (Stoughton, Easton, Mansfield, and Foxborough). Masonic Blk.; 1st and 3d Mon.; J. H. Lewis, R. S., Box 210.

Carpenters No. 1063. Masonic Blk.; Wed.; J. H. Lewis, B. A. and R. S., Box 210.

Last Makers No. 12066. C. N. Rye, Box 25.

Rubber Workers No. 16. Foresters Hall; 2d Fri.; J. Williams, R. S., Gen. Delivery.

Swampscott.

Retail Clerks No. 247. 219 Burrill; 1st and 3d Tues.

TAUNTON.

Bakers No. 54. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Sat.; A. J. Gould, B. A. and R. S., 17 N. Pleasant.

Barbers No. 345. C. L. U. Hall; 3d Wed.

Bartenders No. 84. 1 Jones Blk.; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. E. Russell, B. A., 20 Benefit; W. Rafter, R. S., W. Water. Tel. 255-11.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 13. C. L. U. Hall; alt. Wed. from July 12.

Building Laborers No. 28. C. L. U. Hall; Fri.; P. W. Maloney, R. S., 19 Randall.

Carpenters No. 1035. C. L. U. Hall; Fri.; D. O. MacGlashing, B. A., 13 Barnum; G. O'Neill, R. S., 110 Summer.

Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; J. Moulds, R. S., 151 Broadway.

Cigarmakers No. 326. C. L. U. Hall; 4th Thurs.; D. J. Kerrick, R. S., 34 Weir.

Foundry Employees No. 31. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Sat.; P. Galligan, R. S., 14 Godfrey.

Granite Cutters. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Wed. after 15th of month; H. E. Carlton, R. S., 45 School.

Horseshoers No. 129. 14 Jones Blk.; 3d Thurs.

Iron Molders No. 39. Good Samaritan Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; E. Smith, R. S., Cohannet.

Laborers No. 11223. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; J. A. Devlin, R. S., 8 Makepeace Av.

Locomotive Firemen: Taunton Lodge No. 474. Pythian Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; H. W. Freeman, R. S., 9 Weir.

Machinists No. 459. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; H. W. Churchill, B. A., 6 Ireson Av., Lynn; J. Macfarlane, R. S., 8 Pine.

Meat Cutters No. 336. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 154. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; G. Gever, B. A., 158 Heath, Roxbury; W. H. Phillips, R. S., 136 Somerset Av.

Mule Spinners No. 12. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Wed.; S. Smith, B. A. and R. S., Box 346.

Musicians No. 231. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Sun.; J. Moulds, R. S., 151 Broadway.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 574. A. O. H. Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; T. F. Fitzgerald, R. S., 8 South.

Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 301. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Mon.

Railroad Trainmen: Old Colony Lodge No. 70. Elks Hall; 1st Mon. and 3d Sun.; J. E. Morrissey, R. S., 89 Oak.

Retail Clerks No. 516. Friendship Lodge Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; G. O. Monroe, R. S., 10 Benefit.

Stationary Firemen No. 102. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Tues.

Store Mounters and Range Workers No. 40. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; W. E. Hathaway, R. S., 33 Godfrey.

Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 243. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Sat.; J. Smith, R. S.

Team Drivers No. 344. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; G. E. Sweetser, R. S., 30 E Britannia.

Typographical No. 319. C. L. U. Hall; 3d Mon.; P. Gaylor, R. S., 15 N. Pleasant.

Townsend.

Coopers No. 96. Engine Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; M. Spaulding, R. S., Box 426.

Uxbridge.

Granite Cutters. G. A. R. Hall; 1st Mon.

Wakefield.

Carpenters No. 862. Albion Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. G. Cogill, B. A., 3 Glen Ct., Malden; G. B. Moore, R. S., 7 Pitnam Av., Greenwood.

Iron Molders No. 70. Woodworkers Hall; 3d Fri.; J. McMahon, R. S., 15 Foundry.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 187. G. A. R. Hall; 1st Thurs.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers (Wakefield, Reading, and Stoneham). Dudley Hall; W. E. Merrill, R. S., 51 Emerson.

Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 249. Woodworkers Hall, Wakefield, and Spanish-American War Veterans Hall, Reading; 1st and 3d Thurs.

Woodworkers No. 120. Kingmans Bldg.; Wed.; L. G. Hatch, R. S., 53 Cordis.

Walpole.

Carpenters No. 1479. Town Hall; A. Smith, R. S.

Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 399. Fire Engine Hall, S. Walpole; 1st Wed. after 1st Tues.; C. B. Hall, B. A., S. Walpole; H. Baldwin, R. S., S. Walpole.

WALTHAM.

Bleachery and Dye Workers No. 12096. 717 Main; 2d and 4th Wed.; M. J. Powers, R. S., 39 Cedar.

Bricklayers and Masons No. 15. Waverly Hall; Tues.; P. H. McDonough, B. A.; J. J. Stankard, R. S.

Building Laborers No. 8. Painters Hall; Fri.; T. McKeown, B. A., 110 Bacon; M. Devlin, R. S., 179 Willow.

Carpenters No. 540. Halls Blk.; Mon.; M. L. Chivers, B. A., 251 Washington, Newton; W. C. Purdy, R. S., 154 Ash.

Central Labor Union. Bricklayers Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; A. P. Kaveney, R. S., 11 Appleton, Bos.

Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 328. A. O. H. Hall, Newton; 1st and 3d Sun.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers No. 218 (Italian). Shepherd Hall; B. A. Diorio, R. S.

Iron Molders No. 102. Foresters Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; R. E. Carey, R. S., 107 Cushing.

Lathers No. 142. 685 Main; Tues.; W. A. Greeley, R. S., 545 Main.

Loomfixers No. 45. A. O. H. Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. Peel, B. A., River; J. R. Morris, R. S., 32 Francis.

Machinists: Norumbega Lodge No. 465. 103 Moody; Tues.; M. H. Nethercote, R. S., Box 32.

Mule Spinners. A. O. H. Hall; 1st Fri.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 921. Painters Hall; Mon.

Typographical No. 259. 651 Main; 1st Mon.

Weavers No. 392. 651 Main; 2d and 4th Fri.

Ware.

Bartenders No. 123. Red Men's Hall; 1st Sun.

Carpenters No. 1630. Red Men's Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; A. M. Ramsdell, R. S., 30 Prospect.

Watertown.

- Iron Molders No. 179.* G. A. R. Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; T. O'Brien, R. S., 4 Gilkey.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 50. 48 Cypress; T. R. Quinlan, R. S., Highlandville.
Stove Mounters and Range Workers No. 41. Union Market House; 1st Tues.; J. G. Pettigrew, R. S., 56 N. Beacon.

Webster.

- Barbers No. 358.* 68 Main; last Fri.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 278 (Mixed). 28 Main; 1st and 3d Thurs.; J. E. Hickey, B. A., L. B. 72; H. A. Leonard, R. S., 5 Maple.
Carpenters No. 823. 28 Main; H. Bonnette, R. S., 9 Pearl.
Central Labor Union. 28 Main; 1st and 3d Mon.; J. E. Hickey, R. S., Box 72.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 395. 28 Main; 1st Wed.; J. Fiddes, B. A., Whitcomb; C. Wayman, R. S., 136 Fifth Av.

Wellesley.

- Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 208.* I. O. O. F. Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.; L. K. Hanson, R. S., North Av., Natick.

Westborough.

- Carpenters No. 1459.* A. O. H. Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; O. Jonah, B. A., 566 Main, Worcester; M. J. Kane, R. S., Water.
Tapestry Carpet Workers No. 484. A. O. H. Hall; alt. Tues.; S. A. Mason, R. S., 12 Milk.

Westfield.

- American Federation of Labor.* L. O. Bolio, Dist. Organizer, L. B. 102.
Barbers No. 33. C. L. U. Hall; C. E. Holcomb, B. A., 60 Elm; R. P. McCarthy, R. S., 252 Elm.
Bartenders No. 82. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Thurs.; J. Keefe, B. A., 18 Spring; H. McCutcheon, R. S., 14 Arnold.
Bricklayers and Masons No. 24. Parks Blk.; last Fri.
Building Laborers No. 22. J. Gibbons, R. S., 97 Mechanic.
Carpenters No. 222. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. C. Genesius, B. A., 8 Pearl; H. G. Pomeroy, R. S., 14 Franklin Av.
Central Labor Union. C. L. U. Hall; 4th Tues.
Cigarmakers No. 28. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Mon.; L. O. Bolio, R. S., L. B. 102.
Coal Handlers No. 8255. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Tues.
Iron Molders No. 95. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; H. M. Donnelly, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; D. P. McCabe, R. S., 20 Arnold.
Machinists No. 227. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; W. A. Rose, R. S., 35 Pleasant.
Mason Tenders No. 22. Watermans Blk.; 3d Mon.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 80. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Fri.
Musicians No. 91. C. L. U. Hall; 1st Sun.
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 290. C. L. U. Hall; Wed.; G. E. Calkins, B. A., 7 Sibley Av.; W. F. Deyo, R. S., 32 Taylor Av.

Piano and Organ Workers No. 20. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Mon.; T. Dangelmeier, R. S., 13 King Pl.

Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 318. C. L. U. Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.

Railroad Trainmen: Woronoco Lodge No. 335. Parks Blk.; 2d and 4th Sun.

Retail Clerks No. 176. C. L. U. Hall; 2d Tues.

Westford.

Granite Cutters (Graniteville). Music Hall; J. O'Brien, R. S., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 9.

Weymouth.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 53 (East Weymouth). G. A. R. Hall; 2d and 4th Fri.; F. M. Coffin, R. S., 40 Madison, E. Weymouth.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 361 (North Weymouth). Boot and Shoe Workers Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. A. Pratt, R. S.

Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 52. Active Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.

Whitman.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 31 (Mixed). 5 and 6 Jenkins Blk.; Tues.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 105. W. Brennan, R. S.

Carpenters No. 1018. Foresters Hall; Thurs.; W. H. Easterbrook, R. S., E. Whitman.

Edgemakers and Trimmers No. 425. Socialist Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; P. J. O'Brien, R. S.

Lasters No. 69 (B. and S. W.). Socialist Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; C. E. Lowell, B. A., Box 824.

Treers No. 105. Lasters Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.

Woodworkers No. 195. Village Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; G. E. Shaw, R. S., 34 Addison Av., Brockton.

Williamsburg.

Brass Workers No. 65 (Haydenville). Union Hall; 2d and 4th Mon.; L. Watling, R. S., 106 Main, Haydenville.

Iron Molders No. 67 (Haydenville). Union Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; J. R. Mansfield, Box 73.

Williamstown.

Building Laborers No. 37. G. A. R. Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; W. J. Davis, B. A. and R. S., Box 669.

Carpenters No. 979. G. A. R. Hall; 1st and 3d Mon.; N. Roberts, Box 1086.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 622. G. A. R. Hall; 1st and 3d Wed.; J. Navin, R. S., Drawer 481.

Winchester.

Carpenters No. 991. Waterfield Hall; 2d and 4th Tues.

Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 44 (Winchester and Woburn). Mechanics Hall; Mon.; O. McElhiney, R. S., 26 Clark, Woburn.

Winthrop.

Carpenters No. 821. Pauline St.; Mon.; G. A. Douglass, B. A., 17 Belcher; F. R. Phillipps, R. S., 64 Lincoln. Tel. 39-1.

WOBURN.

Bartenders No. 83. 449 Main; 2d Sun.; J. J. Ryan, R. S., 31 Walnut. Tel. 248-9.
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers No. 45. Mechanics Bldg.; 1st and 3d Tues.; T. H. Andrews, R. S., 6 Whiting.
Carpenters No. 885. Mechanics Bldg.; Thurs.; J. G. Cogill, R. S., Malden, Mass.; S. J. Bezanson, R. S., 21 Hart Pl.

WORCESTER.

Allied Printing Trades Council. 566 Main; 3d Sun.; W. Cantwell, B. A., 724 Main; N. L. Davis, R. S., 50 Lovell.
Bakers No. 72. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Sat.
Barbers No. 186. Bartenders Hall; 1st and 3d Thurs.; M. J. Bachand, B. A., 4 Shelby; G. G. Lavigne, R. S., 55 Wall.
Bartenders No. 95. 12 Austin; 2d Sun.; T. C. Horan, B. A.; M. F. Kane, R. S., 43 Commercial.
Boiler Makers No. 69. Foresters Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.; W. J. Thompson, R. S., 11 Lodi.
Bottlers and Drivers No. 180. C. L. U. Hall; 2d and 4th Thurs.
Brewery Workers No. 136. Hibernian Hall; 1st and 3d Fri.; M. J. Sullivan, Cor. S., 55 Kendall.
Bricklayers and Plasterers No. 6. 509 Main; Tues.; R. J. Bourke, R. S.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 57. 419 Main; 1st and 3d Tues.; W. S. De Lany, R. S., 30 Hammond.
Building Laborers No. 4. B. Burns, R. S., 2 Shamrock Av.
Building Laborers No. 136. C. L. U. Hall; Tues.
Butcher Workmen No. 331. P. J. Keenan, R. S., 24 Jefferson.
Butcher Workmen No. 337. N. A. Bourne, 15 Lincoln Av.
Carpenters District Council. 566 Main; Mon.; O. Jonah, B. A.; W. A. Rossely, R. S.
Carpenters No. 23. 566 Main; Fri.; O. Jonah, B. A.; J. J. Ready, R. S., 45 Cambridge.
Carpenters No. 408 (French). Beaver Hall; Tues.; O. Jonah, B. A., 566 Main; A. Gaudette, R. S., 103 Washington.
Carpenters No. 720 (Swedish). 566 Main; 2d and 4th Fri.; O. Jonah, B. A.; G. Newman, R. S., 3 John.
Carpenters No. 877 (Shop). 566 Main; 1st and 3d Fri.; C. P. Anderson, R. S., 37 Shelby.
Car Workers. 418 Main; E. E. Whitney, R. S., 32 Bartlett.
Central Labor Union. 566 Main; J. H. Martel, 387 Main.
Cigarmakers No. 92. 540 Main; 1st Thurs.; G. Apholt, R. S., 25 Mechanic.
City Laborers Protective No. 11002. 64 Southbridge; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. Rourke, R. S., 17 Spruce.
Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 308. Granite Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; J. F. Donohue, R. S., 5 Spruce.
Commercial Telegraphers No. 71. 405 Main; bi-monthly; R. W. Barros, R. S. Tel. Worcester Telegram.
Cooks and Waiters. 12 Austin; 2d and 4th Thurs.; W. E. Quinn, R. S., 16 Fruit.

Coopers No. 118. 566 Main; 2d Wed.; H. Kilian, R. S., 78 Lafayette.
Coremakers No. 434. 64 Southbridge; 1st and 3d Tues.; H. M. Donnelly, F. J. McGee, B. A., Box 917, Providence, R. I.; J. W. Mara, R. S., 85½ Prospect.
Cutting Die Workers No. 10583. 64 Southbridge; 1st Wed.
Electrical Workers No. 96. 419 Main; Mon.; L. D. Bull, R. S.
Federal Labor Union. John Bell, R. S., 86 Jaques Av.
Gas and Steam Fitters. 540 Main; 2d and 4th Fri.; J. Mulcahy, R. S.
Granite Cutters. 12 Austin; 3d Fri.; A. Moir, 61 Prospect.
Granolithic and Tar Workers. 65 Southbridge; 2d and 4th Sun.; J. J. Bell, R. S.
Hack Drivers No. 422. Arcanum Hall; 1st and 3d Tues.; F. Rawson, B. A., 29 Glenn; J. F. Marra, R. S., 5 Walnut.
Horseshoers No. 31. 64 Southbridge; 2d and 4th Mon.
Iron Molders No. 5. 64 Southbridge; Mon.; H. St. Martin, R. S., Box 743.
Lasters No. 162 (Mixed). A. O. H. Bldg.; 1st Tues.; J. F. Conroy, B. A., 40 Thomas; J. Hughes, R. S., 6 Penn Av.
Lathers No. 79. 64 Southbridge; 1st Mon.
Locomotive Engineers No. 64. Castle Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; G. W. Hubbard, B. A., 517 Grove; L. B. Wardwell, R. S., 11½ Hammond. Tel. 2205-3.
Locomotive Firemen; Bay State Lodge No. 73. 4 Walnut St.; 2d and 4th Sun.; A. E. Abbott, R. S., 119 Thomas.
Machinists; Bay State Lodge No. 759. 566 Main; 1st and 3d Wed.; W. Ames, B. A., 937 Washington, Boston; D. W. Carstairs, R. S., Woodland Terrace. Tel. 3867-2.
Machinists; Equality Lodge No. 694. Washington Av.; 1st and 3d Thurs.; S. S. Newton, R. S., 40 Orne.
Machinists No. 339. 64 Southbridge; 2d and 4th Fri.
Maintenance of Way Employees (B. and M. R.R.). J. Grant, Sec.
Mattress Makers No. 72. 109 Front; 2d and 4th Tues.; F. W. Mulvey, B. A. and R. S., 14 Bartlett.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 151. Granite Hall; 2d and 4th Wed.; E. D. Holman, R. S., 45 Barclay.
Musicians No. 143. Sons of Veterans Hall; 2d Sun.
Painters and Decorators No. 48. 64 Southbridge; Mon.; C. A. Cullen, B. A., 10 Columbia; E. J. Corbett, R. S., 6 Valley.
Paperhangers No. 331. 566 Main; 2d and 4th Fri.; F. S. Gray, R. S., 208 Austin.
Pattern Makers. 566 Main; 2d and 4th Tues.
Pavers and Rammermen No. 21. H. McGuire, R. S., 9 Perry Av.
Piano and Organ Workers No. 28. 12 Austin; J. H. Scollay, B. A., care Vernon Hotel; J. G. Coombs, R. S., 48 Irving.
Plumbers No. 4. 540 Main; 2d and 4th Thurs.; J. J. Schollard, R. S., 3 South.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants. 566 Main; 2d Tues.; T. T. Ellis, Box 383.
Railroad Freight and Baggage-men No. 103. 9 Bartlett; 1st Tues.; T. O'Connell, R. S., 78 Belmont.

Railroad Trainmen; Bay State Lodge No. 88.
Foresters Hall; 2d Sun. and 4th Sat.; T.
H. Leonard, R. S., 65 Paine.

Railroad Trainmen; Worcester Lodge No. 553.
Commonwealth Hall; 1st and 3d Sun.; F.
L. Cardinal, R. S., 7 Mendon.

Railway Clerks No. 3. 45 Ash Av.; 2d and 4th
Thurs.; H. G. Kerr, B. A., 13 Edward; F.
J. Waite, R. S. Tel. 163-4.

Railway Conductors No. 237. Castle Hall; 4th
Sun.; W. F. Hurlburt, B. A. and R. S., 28
Wildwood Av.

Stationary Firemen No. 88. 566 Main; 2d Sun.
and 4th Wed.; M. J. Greene, B. A. and R.
S., 2 Milton Pl.

*Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Steamfitters'
Helpers No. 25.* 419 Main; 1st and 3d
Thurs.; W. Hooley, R. S., 72 Orange.

Steam Engineers No. 78. 418 Main; 1st and 3d
Sun.; W. J. Brady, B. A., 2 Chrome; W. F.
Holman, R. S., 118 Cambridge.

Steam Engineers No. 221 (Hoisting and Port-
able). 419 Main; 1st Fri.; P. E. Reardon,
B. A., 3 Howard; T. Dorey, 114 Union.

Stonemasons No. 29. 509 Main; Fri.; J. J.
Kelliher, R. S., 254 Southbridge.

Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 22.
12 Austin; 1st Tues.; M. J. Flury, R. S.,
163 Prescott.

Structural Building Trades Alliance (Worcester
and Vicinity). 419 Main; Wed.

Tailors No. 37. 566 Main; J. A. Fahie, R. S.,
189 Milbury.

Teamsters No. 196. 554 Main; 1st and 3d Sun.;
J. J. Sweeney, R. S., 100 Ward.

Typographical No. 165. 12 Austin; 1st Sun.;
P. J. Jennings, B. A., Box 176; C. L.
Johnston, R. S., Box 176.

In General.

Amalgamated Assn. of Elastic Goring Weavers.
Headquarters, Brockton.

Amalgamated Rubber Workers Union of America.
Headquarters, Cambridge; C. E. Akerstrom,
S.-T., 25 Grant.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
Headquarters, Boston.

Boot and Shoe Workers International Union.
Headquarters, Boston. 246 Summer; C. L.
Baine, S.-T., 246 Summer. Tel. Main 1799.

*Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship-
builders and Helpers of America; District
No. 7, New England Lodge.* 724 Washing-
ton; 1st Sun.; T. R. Keenan, B. A., 80 W.
Fifth, So. Boston; J. A. Quinn, R. S., 105
Warren Av., Boston.

*Brotherhood of Railroad Freight and Baggage-
men of America, General Board of Adjust-
ment and Arbitration, Boston and Maine
Railroad System.* Headquarters, Boston.

Card Machine Operators Union. Boston; annu-
ally in May; A. H. Silvester, R. S., North
Andover.

Carpenters District Council of Berkshire County.
Headquarters, Pittsfield; 4th Sun.; S. H.
Crum, R. S., 291 Ashland, No. Adams.

*Carpenters District Council of Fitchburg, Leom-
inster, and Gardner.* Mechanic St.; Thurs.

Carpenters District Council of Middlesex County.
H. I. Gove, R. S., 87 Summer.

*Carpenters District Council of Newton, Waltham,
and Vicinity.* M. L. Shivers, B. A. and R.
S., 5 Hunt.

Carpenters District Council of Norfolk County.
2d Fri., Lyric Hall, Hyde Park; 4th Fri.,
Carpenters Hall, Dedham; C. E. Yeatin, R.
S., 5 Thatcher, Hyde Park.

Carpenters North Shore District Council. 12
Franklin Bldg., Salem; 2d Tues.; W. Swan-
son, B. A.; E. A. Southard, R. S., 31 Hazel,
Salem.

Carpenters South Shore District Council. Fords
Bldg., Hingham; 2d Wed.; F. L. Corthell,
R. S., Box 135, Hingham Centre.

*Carpenters District Council of Stoughton, Easton,
and Mansfield.* J. H. Lewis, Sec., Box 210,
Stoughton.

*Car Workers Trades Council of the Boston and
Maine System; Lodges, 27, 34, 64, 108, 109,
129, 132, 157, 183, 191.*

*Connecticut Valley Conference of Painters, Dec-
orators, and Paperhangers of America.*
Meet 3d Sun. at place selected; W. O. Buck-
ley, 3d, S.-T., 58 Mahle Av., Hartford, Conn.

*District Conference of Shoeworkers of South-
eastern Massachusetts.* Brockton; 1st Sun.

*District Council No. 4 of Metal Polishers, Buffers,
Platers, Brass Molders, and Silver Workers.*
(Mass., Me., N. H., and Vt.) W. Shea,
Organizer.

*Grand Council of Carpenters of Eastern Massa-
chusetts.* 3d Fri.; C. E. Yeaton, R. S., 5
Thatcher, Hyde Park.

Granite Cutters International Assn. of America.
Headquarters, Hancock Bldg., Quincy; J.
Duncan, S.-T., Hancock Bldg., Quincy. Tel.
209.

*Massachusetts State Branch of American Federa-
tion of Labor.* Headquarters, Boston; 2d
Mon. in Oct.

*Massachusetts State Branch of Building La-
borers International Union.*

*Massachusetts State Conference of Bricklayers,
Masons, and Plasterers Unions.* Next meet-
ing at Fitchburg, March, 1907; M. O'Brien,
R. S., Lawrence.

*Massachusetts State Council United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and Joiners.* Place of meet-
ing where designated; 3d Mon. of Jan. and
July; P. Provost, Jr., Sec., 3 Franklin,
Holyoke.

*National Association of Heat, Frost, General In-
sulators and Asbestos Workers of America.*
Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.; P. G. Jessen,
S.-T., 2620 Clark Av., St. Louis; C. Uhr,
1st vice-pres., 31 Hancock, Melrose.

*National Chemical Plumbers and Lead Burners
Association of America; New England
Branch No. 2.* American House, Boston;
last Sat.

National Federation of Weavers. Headquarters,
Fall River; J. Whitehead, S.-T., Box 1113.

New England Allied Printing Trades Council.
June 12; J. Moffit, B. A., Fall River; J. W.
McMahon, R. S., No. Adams.

*New England Conference Board of Iron Molders
Unions.* H. M. Donnelly, Box 917, Provi-
dence, R. I., and F. J. McGee, B. A., Box
743, Worcester; C. E. Anderson, R. S., 23
Bowden, Lowell.

*New England District Council of Electrical
Workers.* Headquarters, 987 Washington,
Boston; quarterly meetings; M. T. Joyce, R.
S., 117 Howard Av., Roxbury. Tel. Trem.
1115-6.

State Council of Horseshoers Unions. D. D. Driscoll, R. S., Box C, Sta. A., Boston.

State District Lodge No. 19: International Assn. of Machinists. H. W. Churchill, B. A., 6 Ireson, Lynn; I. D. Regan, R. S., 185 Chestnut, Waltham.

State District Lodge No. 42: International Assn. of Machinists (Boston and Maine System). A. A. Farnsworth, R. S., 45 Kingsbury, Keene, N. H.

State District Lodge No. 43: International Assn.

of Machinists (New York, New Haven & Hartford System). 1st Sat. in Feb.; J. P. Egan, S.-T., 51 Salem, New Haven, Conn.

State District Lodge No. 44: International Assn. of Machinists (comprises whole U. S.). Washington, D. C.; 3d Mon. in Dec.; G. L. Cain, S.-T., 4 Brimblecorn, Lynn. Tel. Chasn. 34; Lynn 198-12.

United Textile Workers of America. Headquarters, Fall River; 142 Second; annually; A. Hibbert, R. S., Box 742. Tel. 827-3.

THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

NOTE. On page 326, it is stated that the floor space devoted to educational uses in the Lowell Textile School "covers about 1,300,500 square feet;" this is an error, it should be 103,500 square feet.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

The following issues of the annual reports of this Department remain in print and will be forwarded when requested, upon receipt of the price set against each Part and bound volume.

Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.

1893. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. This report contains a special report on Unemployment, and Labor Chronology for the year 1893; this latter will be mailed separately for 5 cents.

1896. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Social and Industrial Changes in the County of Barnstable (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, second part (postage 10 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1896 (postage 5 c.).

1897. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Comparative Wages and Prices, 1860-1897 (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, third part (postage 10 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1897 (postage 5 c.).

1898. Bound in cloth, postage 25 cents. Contains, I. Sunday Labor (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, fourth part (postage 15 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1898 (postage 5 c.).

1899. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Changes in Conducting Retail Trade in Boston Since 1874 (postage 5 c.); II. Labor Chronology for 1899 (postage 10 c.).

1900. Bound in cloth, postage 25 cents. Contains, I. Population of Massachusetts in 1900; II. The Insurance of Workingmen (postage 10 c.); III. Graded Prices, 1816-1891 (postage 15 c.).

1901. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Labor Chronology for 1900 (postage 5 c.); II. Labor Chronology for 1901 (postage 5 c.); III. Prices and Cost of Living, 1872-1902 (postage 5 c.); IV. Labor Laws (postage 5 c.).

1902. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Report to the Legislature; II. Labor Chronology for 1902; III. Mercantile Wages and Salaries (postage 5 c.); IV. Sex in Industry (postage 5 c.).

1903. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Race in Industry (postage 5 c.); II. Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries (postage 5 c.); III. Social and Industrial Condition of the Negro in Massachusetts (postage 5 c.); IV. Labor and Industrial Chronology for 1903 (postage 5 c.).

1904. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Actual Weekly Earnings (postage 5 c.); II. Causes of High Prices (postage 5 c.); III. Labor and Industrial Chronology for 1904 (postage 5 c.).

age 5 c.); III. Labor and Industrial Chronology for 1904 (postage 5 c.).

1905. Bound in cloth, postage 20 cents. Contains, I. Industrial Education of Working Girls (postage 5 c.); II. Cotton Manufactures in Massachusetts and the Southern States (postage 5 c.); III. Old-age Pensions (postage 5 c.); IV. Industrial Opportunities not yet Utilized in Massachusetts (postage 5 c.); V. Statistics of Manufactures: 1903-1904 (postage 5 c.); VI. Labor and Industrial Chronology (postage 5 c.).

Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures.

Publication begun in 1886, but all volumes previous to 1892 are now out of print. Each volume contains comparisons, for identical establishments, between two or more years as to Capital Devoted to Production, Goods Made and Work Done, Stock and Materials Used, Persons Employed, Wages Paid, Time in Operation, and Proportion of Business Done. The Industrial Chronology which forms a Part of each report up to and including the year 1902 presents an Industrial Chronology by Towns and Industries. Beginning with the year 1903, the Industrial Chronology is combined with that for Labor under the title of Labor and Industrial Chronology and forms a part of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor. Beginning with the year 1904, the Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures has been discontinued as a separate volume and now forms a part of the Report on Labor.

The volumes now remaining in print are given below, the figures in parentheses indicating the amount of postage needed to secure them:

1892 (15 c.); **1893** (15 c.); **1894** (15 c.); **1895** (15 c.); **1896** (10 c.); **1897** (10 c.); **1898** (15 c.), contains also a historical report on the Textile Industries; **1899** (10 c.); **1900** (10 c.); **1901** (10 c.), contains also a five year comparison on Manufactures, 1895-1900; **1902** (10 c.); **1903** (10 c.).

Special Reports.

A Manual of Distributive Co-operation—1885 (postage 5 c.).

Reports of the Annual Convention of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in America—1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905 (postage 5 cents each).

LABOR BULLETINS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

These Bulletins contain a large variety of interesting and pertinent matter on the Social and Industrial Condition of the Workingman, together with leading articles on the Condition of Employment, Earnings, etc. The following numbers are the only ones now remaining in print, and will be forwarded upon receipt of five cents each to cover the cost of postage.

No. 30, March, 1904. National Trades Association—Massachusetts-born Living in Other States—Industrial Betterments—A Partial Religious Canvass of Boston—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Child Labor—Bi-monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts—Prices of Certain Articles of Food in Toronto, Canada, and Massachusetts—Industrial Agreements—Labor Legislation in Other States and Foreign Countries—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 31, May, 1904. City Labor in Massachusetts—Review of Employment and Earnings for Six Months ending April 30, 1904—Average Retail Prices in 17 Cities—Bi-monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts—Editorial, Rev. Jesse H. Jones—Industrial Agreements—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Open and Closed Shop—Labor Legislation in Other States and Foreign Countries—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor in the United States and Massachusetts—Net Profits of Labor and Capital—The Inheritance Tax—Absence after Pay Day—Pay of Navy Yard Workmen—Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1904—Industrial Agreements—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Eight-hour Workday—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 34, December, 1904. Increases in the Cost of Production—Review of Employment and Earnings for Six Months ending October 31, 1904—Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts: Ending October 31, 1904—Strike of Cotton Operatives in Fall River—Average Retail Prices, April and October, 1904—Absence after Pay Day, No. 2—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Co-operation—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Industrial Agreements—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts—Index to Labor Bulletins of the year 1904, Nos. 29 to 34, inclusive.

No. 35, March, 1905. Wage Earner and Education, The—Free Employment Offices—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Trade Schools and Manual Training Schools—Legislation Regulating and Prohibiting the Employment of Women and Children in the United States—Bulletins of Bureaus of Labor—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Industrial Agreements—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, So-

ciological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 36, June, 1905. Tramps and Vagrants. Census of 1905—The Loom System—Weekly Day of Rest—Wages and Hours of Labor on Public Works—The Census Enumerators of 1905—Average Retail Prices, October and April—Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts: Six Months ending April 30, 1905—Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1905—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Profit Sharing—Industrial Agreements—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 40, March, 1906. The Taking of a Census—The True Basis of Political Representation—The Restriction of Immigration—Free Employment Offices—Trade Unions: United States and Foreign Countries—Wages Paid Employees in the Navy Yard and Private Establishments—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Immigration—Industrial Agreements—Trade Union Notes—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 41, May, 1906. Occupations of Girl Graduates—The Distribution of Wealth—The Inheritance Tax in the United States—Five Years' Strikes in Massachusetts—The Fall River Sliding Scale of Wages—Welfare Work among the Cotton Mills of Lowell—Nationality of Lowell Cotton-mill Operatives—Current Comment on Labor Questions: Apprentices—Average Retail Prices, April, 1904, 1905, and 1906—Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts: Ending April 30, 1906.

No. 42, July, 1906. Non-Collectable Indebtedness—Pawnbrokers' Pledges—Hours of Labor in Certain Occupations—Labor Legislation in 1906—Current Comment on Labor Questions: The Inheritance Tax—Industrial Information—Industrial Agreements—Trade Union Notes—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest—Statistical Abstracts.

No. 43, September, 1906. Organization of Trade Schools—Textile Schools in the United States—Convention of Labor Bureaus—Maternity Aid—Stone-menal as a Fertilizer—Injunctions against Strikes and Lockouts—Industrial Information—Industrial Agreements—Trade Union Notes—Recent Legal Labor Decisions—Excerpts—Statistical Abstracts—Trade Union Directory for 1906.



